THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,674—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 7-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
22nd June	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	.....	...
6th July	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8500	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6875	...	...	9 July*	...
City of Paris	9200	...	7 June	20 July†	...
City of Manchester	5551	...	1 July	23 July	...
City of York	7800	18 June	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	6443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5381	20 "	12 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	8394	6 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birming.	7609	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
H. of Marseilles	88-0	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5381	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	8394	31 "	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	6566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6273	30 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	613	1,091	459	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

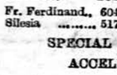
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 20th June 9 a.m.
Lhasa..... 2184 Friday 21st June † 6 a m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th June, calling at Muscat, Lingas, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

Nicol Road, near
18th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Sept
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	23th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Somali	2800	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4300	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHO-
COLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT;

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

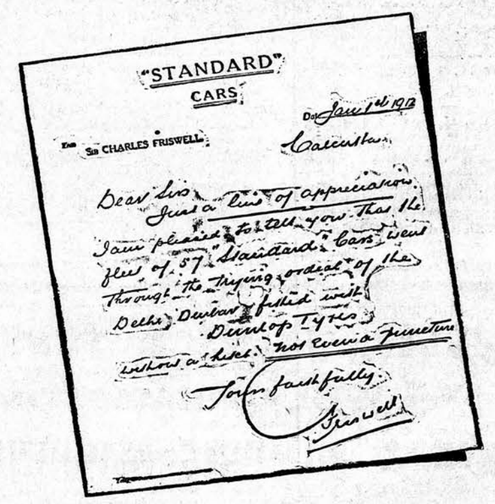
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

By Appointment to H. I. M. the King Emperor

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY Regarding DUNLOP TYRES.



Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,
3 Wallace St., Bombay. 188c Mount Rd., Madras.

CHOLERA IS RAGING.

HUNDREDS DYING DAILY IN BOMBAY ALONE.
Protect yourself and your family by keeping a bottle of our famous,

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price Rupee One per bottle only.
½ dozen bottles post free.
HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CONDOR & SONS.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PURVEYORS, TOBACCONISTS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
61 Hornby Road. (opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.), Fort, BOMBAY.
OPEN DAY & NIGHT. No. 134. Mention this Paper.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE,"
ARRIVED on 16th June, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods received to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 17th June, 1912.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE! WIRE ROPE!!

5 COILS of 6" and 2 COILS of 7" circumference 2nd hand Wire Rope approximate total length 12,000 feet are available FOR SALE. The rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard.

Reasonable offers considered. Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, dated 30th May, 1912.
31st

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
MAX LINDER
VERSUS
NICK WINTER.
AND OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A STAR PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

THE LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM.
A Japanese Romance of Real Merit.

CONSPIRACY IN THE REIGN OF HENRY III.
A Thrilling Historic Drama.

THE TWO BURGLARS.
An Ingenious Comedy.

ALSO
MANY OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES.

FILMS FOR SALE : Apply to MANAGER. Telephone No. 1271.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsinling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Bangalore City, EXPERT and RAPID TRAINING (Oral or Postal), all Commercial Subjects, all Public Examinations.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. (Ltd.) Tins (English) 10/6. Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Ludgate Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

GODOWN KEEPER WANTED.

FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

WANTED

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by Married Couple, with child of three, BOARD and LODGING. First Floor—Lights and Fans. From 1st of July. Replies must state lowest terms. Box No. 55, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

WILL any Mem-Sahib recommend really good Ayah, not Christian. Pay Rs. 18 a month offered. Box No. 70, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rahya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

THE FINEST PEARS.

WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds

of Metals.

Obtainable from

all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION ! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables,—41 bales F. P. Cotton slightly damaged by fire, and wet Nasirabad to Colaba. Invoice No. 164, R. H. 610 of 23-4-12, out of 105 bales.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY 20th June, at 2-30 P.M (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc.

Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co. (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) the very valuable new designed household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suits of sofas and chairs, dumwaiter, mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoneers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hat stands, office table, teapoy, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, iron bedsteads, pictures, round table, cane furniture, ebonized cottage pianos, etc., etc., the property of a European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo :—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, cane baskets, empty bottles, galvanized buckets, empty casks, time-pieces, corrugated sheets, cylinders, iron chains, empty drums, galvanized pipe fittings, iron ghamellas, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, pieces of furniture, iron and steel articles, marble pieces, vent tubes, shafts, cast-iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, copper scrap, brass scrap, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE of contents of Crockery Shop and Godown.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Chaokla Street, Crockery Bazar, and at Barden Gully, at the corner of Essaji Street, opposite Bapdewe Temple, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Shewjibhai Hassam, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Goolam Hossein Cullian, an adjudged insolvent, all the stock-in-trade furniture of the shop and godown consisting of ice proof glasses, chimneys, hurricane lamps, enamelwares, burners, glass plates, bowls, fancy cups and saucers, salt celler, lampshades-fountains by Ditmar, glassshades, hurricane globes, glass jars, gas burners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 15, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Liquidator, The Bombay Hazaz Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p. m, (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street (next to Apollo Street Post Office), office furniture etc., belonging to the Company such as writing tables arm and without arm chairs, sofas, chronometres, typewriter, copying press, one large iron safe on stand by Godrej, maps, benches, etc., etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1912.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Preparation

Sold by Druggists in all Bazaars.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, Ltd.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1-4 Per Insh.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	6	6,202
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	22	26,228

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady with prices almost unchanged. The Banks do not care to sell at the moment. The Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...203
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market was steady at Rs. 96-10-0 for ready and Rs. 96-8-0 for settlement. There is har dly any business passing.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement	...	,, 96 8 0

BULLION:—

The market here is quiet.

We quote :—

English Sar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	,, 71	14 0
1st settlement	...	,, 72	1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, 72	5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	,, 81	4 0
1st Settlement	...	,, 81	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	,, 81	11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market was steady. Good Broach March being quoted at the opening at Rs. 303. There is almost nothing doing in forward business and the enquiry for ready cotton is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 302	1-2 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	302	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	,,	297	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	288	,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	284	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	269	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	265	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	264	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	,,	250-1	,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	284	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	,,	261	,,
Good M. G. Westerns	,,	271	,,
Opening Tone	...		Irregular.
Estimated Sales	...	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6-52	6-52	6-52	6-44
—01	—02	—02	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb. Feb.-Mar.
6-39	6-37	6-37	6-36 6-37
—01	—01	—01	—02 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 12 3	0 B.T.
September	...	,, 12 10	9 B.T.
April-May 1913	...	,, 11 6	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 11	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,, 8 10	0 B.T.
Yellow ,, ,,	...	,, 9 6	0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 12 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs 13 0	0 B. T.
June-July ...	...	,, 13 10	0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	...	Rs. 49	6 0
Small ...	...	,, 47	0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 10 6 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5	0 R. T.
,, Delhi Aug-Sept ...	,,	5 10	0 ,,
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,,	5 10	3 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,795
Bank of India ...	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	82
Indian Specie ...	...	...	65 3-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co. ...	...	...	2,145
David ...	...	...	441 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	782 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,685
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	240
Standard ...	...	...	1,365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			165
Bombay E. S. & F. C. Preference...			185
Bombay E. N. Co. Ord ...	...		285
Central India Mining ...	...		381
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		23
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld	...		86

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co.	...	135
Tapti Valley ...	...	527 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	2,438	bales.
Wheat	...	...	22,480	cwts.
Linseed	...	...	24,551	,,
Rapeseed	...	...	5,121	,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	2,899	,,
Poppyseed	...	...	604	,,
Groundnuts	...	...	Nil	
Castorseed	...	...	5,941	,,
Rice	...	...	7,409	,,
Myrabolams	...	...	95	,,
Cottonseed	...	...	655	,,
Mowraseed	...	...	382	,,
Gram	...	...	7,423	,,
Joowar	...	...	84	,,
Maize	...	...	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th June 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th June 1912 :—

Liabilities.	June 8. Rs.	June 15. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,18,73,917	1,06,29,785
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,12,68,828	10,28,17,311
Post Bills ...	3,855	3,855
Sundries ...	26,67,155	27,42,988
	13,64,13,755	13,67,93,939
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,33,62,638	2,27,80,322
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,58,00,235	1,48,72,529
Loans do. do. ...	3,08,17,863	2,90,89,716
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,99,38,705	1,96,14,077
Dead Stock ...	2,33,360	2,33,486
Stamps ...	5,590	5,456
Bullion ...	11,54,383	11,18,939
Balances with other Banks.	4,55,577	7,93,346
Sundries...	7,38,786	7,52,457
Cash ...	4,39,01,616	4,74,68,094
	13,64,13,755	13,67,93,939

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 3½ each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholi nil.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 1-4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 1-4 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeon from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 1-4 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 8 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Re. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Re. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Re. 1 to Re. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 2 to As. 3 per seer.
Turnips (middle) As. 1 each.
Bringal from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FLOWERS—June 5 at Mussoorie, Daisy Rochfort, the infant-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Flowers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Byculla Mechanics' Institute versus the Hornets.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Ne compte sur personne autant que sur toi-meme"—F. de Neufchatean ["Depend on nobody as much as on yourself"]—French Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "India" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	The Mountain Gnomes...Eilenberg
Overture ...	Mirella ... Gounod
Valse Lente ...	Bebe ... Baker Vessey
Selection ...	See See ... Jones
Gavotte ...	Abbe ied ... Kappey
Selection ...	La Traviata ... Verdi
Japanese Romance ...	Poppies ... Moret

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN.—A general meeting of the past and present students of Wilson College will be held this evening; at 6-15 to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the services of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan to the cause of education.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. tomorrow the 19th instant. Parcel mail for Hongkong closes at the new G. P. O. at the same hour.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association Dr. K. B. Shroff, Special Assistant Health Officer (Malaria) to the Bombay Municipality will deliver a public lecture on Malaria (with magic lantern slides) on Thursday next at 5-10 o'clock at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Churni Road, Girgaum. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., will preside.

BURGLARIES.—Premsi Jairaj, a servant, residing at Clive Road, reported that his master's godown was entered into on the night of the 15th instant. The burglars had removed two iron bars from a window in the sweeper's passage, and gold and silver ornaments, two metal watches and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 68 were stolen from two boxes which were broken open.—Mathuradas Thackersey, a cloth merchant, reported that during his temporary absence from home, his house at Kazi Syed Street had been broken into and gold, gold studs, wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,775 had been stolen from a cupboard.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—On Sunday Mabadu Kurliekar, a leather merchant, residing at Dharavi, reported to the police that on the 5th instant, two men named Ghelabhoy Kuchrabhoy and Chutterbooj Hiralal came to him and purchased seven maunds and two seers of leather laces valued at Rs. 179-6 promising to pay the amount at Dadar station. The complainant accompanied them to the station. On arrival he was told to wait until they had booked the parcel to Ahmedabad. Meantime, both the men disappeared with the property. On Sunday the complainant met Ghelabhoy Kuchrabhoy and handed him over to the police. From inquires made his accomplice was also arrested. All the property has been recovered.

THEFTS.—The Superintendent of the British India Press, Parsi Bazar Street, reports to the police that on Saturday at 6-15 p. m. the press premises were closed as usual. On opening at 9 a. m. next day, he found that three gas lamps which had been extinguished the previous evening were burning. On looking through the premises it was found that the drawers of the proprietor's table had been forced open and gold jewellery and cash valued at about Rs. 150 stolen. The police are making inquiries.—Fakirchand Kirparam, living at Fanaswadi, also reported to the police that during his absence at work, and his wife's temporary visit to a neighbour, the lock on the door of his house had been removed and gold and silver jewellery of the value of about Rs. 265 removed from a cupboard in the wall of his room.—One Vithoba Kidari, residing at Fanaswadi, reported to the police that on the night of the 14th instant, he slept in the verandah of his house on account of the heat, and had at that time two gold khurras, valued Rs. 360 on his arms. In the morning he found that they had been stolen.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
18	m 1 2	26 11	m 6 56	14 6
	1 57 a	29 10	8 9 a	18 5
19	m 1 54	26 8	m 7 46	15 5
	4 45 a	29 4	9 4 a	18 3
20	m 2 50	26 2	m 8 39	16 8
	3 34 a	28 7	10 2 a	18 2
21	m 3 53	25 9	m 9 37	18 0
	4 24 a	27 8	11 4 a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 18 (Tuesday)	,,	6h 2m	,,	7h 18m
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,,	6h 2m	,,	7h 18m
,, 20 (Thursday)	,,	6h 2m	,,	7h 18m
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	6h 2m	,,	7h 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 15th, June 11h. 53 6m. a.m. First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 3-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m.

EN PASSANT.

The Medical Faculty of Great Britain have recently come into notoriety in its opposition (or obstruction) to the Insurance Act. It is now opening an old sore in urging amendment to the Patent Medicines Act by advocating that these makers of nostrums be compelled to publish the formula on all packages sold. To this there is very strenuous opposition from that section of members in the London Chamber of Commerce who are interested in proprietary articles, an objection that seems to be supported by the Press here and there. The faith of the public in Patent Medicines can be fairly well gauged by the stamp duty paid which was recently computed at some £3,55,000 representing nearly 42 million stamps. One of the objections to the publishing of the formula would be the facility afforded to the unscrupulous persons of the quack type who might be able to profess to produce the exact remedy at a much less price and deceive the more unsophisticated part of the public. There are few people who, at one time or another, have not fallen back on some largely advertised remedy of whom a very small proportion may have troubled their heads to endeavour to discover the leading component. In not a few cases this is well known, but the fact that one of the most popular ointments of the day depends for its virtue upon common resin, or that a popular pill has Aloes, or Colocynth, or Scammony, for its basis would not prejudice the sale in an appreciable degree or induce the ordinary individual to attempt manufacture for the sake of saving a few pence. Times are fairly hard on doctors at home and they may be justified in a measure in trying to get back a bit of their own. But even should the present ides be carried, it will remain doubtful if the requirements of the public for a simple cure will not be met by resource to the chemist who is usually an experienced therapeutist, and always handy, rather than to the medical man who, though ubiquitous and often ridiculously moderate in his demands, fails to appeal to the poorer class just in the same way as does the man who carries on his calling behind the carboys of radiant hue. Of late years, many so-called "Non Secret Remedies," emanating chiefly from American houses, have been put on the market. These, as a rule, do not give proportions, but merely mentions the different constituents, which ordinarily are not identified under names of the British Pharmacopœia. This is only one of the signs of advance in the science of pharmacy during recent years, in which connection it might be said that the greater progress is associated with American and Continental firms rather than with those of the United Kingdom. But, to revert to the main point at issue, it would seem that the authorities feel there is a need of some deterrent to unscrupulous use of the facilities which (as was elicited in evidence) allowed "any person making up any sort of mixture containing anything except obvious poisons, and advertising it as a cure for any disease"; and in all probability there will be some early modification of the present Act.

There are a few people, in Bombay especially, who have more than a nodding acquaintance with Oldham. In a recent issue of the "Sunday Chronicle," a popular Manchester paper, attention is drawn to the fact that this important manufacturing town possesses the unenviable notoriety of shewing the highest death rate of any large centre in Great Britain. Nor does it seem possible to deduce from particulars the real reason of the defect, beyond the suggestion of the Health Officer that owing to its natural position it especially favours chest disorders. The few theories advanced are not without interest. They emanate from a councillor, (Mr. Simister), on the one hand, and from a so-called special commissioner, on the staff of the journal named, on the other. Mr. Simister briefly attributes the ills to (a) people working in mills at a high temperature and going out into the cold; (b) that they eat and drink more than is good for them. He illustrates the latter by calling attention to excessive tea drinking, and of a predilection on reckoning days to potato pie, fried fish and chip potatoes indulged in excessively till, as he says, their stomachs can hold no more.

And he thinks it a pity that Oldham education had not developed a virtue for thinking, or words to this effect.

The other authority pronounces Oldham comfortable, well-clothed, well-housed and well-fed on the one hand ; twice as wet as Manchester, one of the most rueless of English towns, and artificially heated to a tropical degree where operatives spend more than a third of their lives on the other. "Life is being lost," he avers, "because Oldham's heritage from the past is a heritage of sunless days of work instead of play during childhood. The number of bandy-legged people in Oldham is noticeable. Rickets are rife among the children. Rickets mean bad or insufficient feeding of debilitated parents. "He sums up his remedy in the few words "Odham can abolish half-timing and thus lay the foundation towards building up a race strong enough to resist the onset of disease."

Bombay people are not without experience of agitation on the question of mill labour which obtains considerable protection from a Factory Act that has perhaps cost more public money to develop than any other piece of similar legislation. But so serious a reflection could never be laid to the working of the industry in Bombay as that suggested with regard to Oldham. Not so much on account of the qualms of employers whose tendencies to squeeze the most extreme limit of production is proverbial, as from the mere fact that operatives will not be worked to breaking point. The analogy between the artificially highly heated mill room in England and that of a place shewing a similar temperature in India is scarcely if at all marked. It would be difficult to retain a temperature 30 degrees above the normal in a place like Bombay, but it is a simple matter at home where, to quote our authority once more, "men and women, boys and girls, toil during the day in an industrial Turkish bath, and in the cool of the evening go out, without taking proper care to ward away the cold damp air from their tender skin." Wages are good both in Lancashire and Bombay Mills, and in the first named results have for many years been demonstrated in the fact that a large percentage of operatives own their own houses. Statistics are at fault when one looks for results of a course of years service in the Mill industry here. It is not a life-long employment. A few years at the most and the Indian Mill hand wanders off perhaps to be absorbed in agricultural home life again or in the many available kinds of casual employment which permits him to make enough money in one day to keep him for three, an ideal existence for the average unambitious and improvident workman.

In my last instalment, in referring to the housing scheme at Matunga, which had been a few days previously published in a local journal as a likely contingency, 30 square feet was inadvertently written for 30 feet square, which, certainly, if 22 bungalows are to go up on an acre of ground, would be liberal allowance for the actual ground area. In some parts of England near to large towns building ground is commonly advertised at so much per lineal foot frontage with a specified depth in rear which might be anything from 100 feet. But a villa that would be deemed commodious in England would not have the provision for space and air necessary to existence in the Indian plains. In and around Bombay the authorities have demanded of late years over elaboration in strength and design and tenants have had to bear the burden. In the good old mofussil life (the real Indian life that our forbears drew their imagination on) the builder dug mud out of his allotment and baked the bricks in the sun. He gave you large rooms, and a verandah which wormed you out of your bed in the early hours of the morning, to enjoy the invigorating air of the quintessence of the day. I know not a few cases where men have built bungalows for 2 to 3 thousand rupees which let easily at 40 per mensem showing a return on their capital that Bombay landlords might well envy. In these days the heavy and ornate are the rule in our Indian cities and only the disappearing generation is able to bring back to realisation what privacy and comfort meant in those now decaying tenements of Mazagon and Parel in Bombay, of Entally and Ballygunge in Calcutta.

LE TATILLON.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Licensing of Local Plumbers.

CHANGING THE OLD ORDER.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Dr. Sukhia at the outset drew the President's attention to the incorrectness of the minutes. He said he had moved an amendment which was shown as a part of item No. 32 on the Agenda, but he did not move it as part of the item but as a distinct amendment. This fact Dr. Sukhia complained was not mentioned in the minute.

The President said that as far as he could see the minutes were substantially correct.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, Chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed that Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the licensed plumbers of Bombay, in reply to their letter written on behalf of their client be replied to in the terms of the Commissioner's report.

The solicitors' letter protested against certain rules notified by the Commissioner, and brought into force from April, 1912, for granting licenses to plumbers. The rules prescribed two practical examinations for applicants for a license, to be held separately by the Water and Drainage Branches. It was submitted that the rules were "ultra vires," and that though the Commissioner had discretion as to the person to whom a license might be granted, the same section provided that a license once granted was renewable.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner who reported that the Hydraulic Engineer had already issued licenses under the new rules to several of Messrs. Little and Co's clients. The solicitors represented only eighty plumbers which was rather less than half the whole number and several leading firms had not joined in the representation, nor expressed dissatisfaction with the new rules. The Commissioner did not think that the rules, as now explained, gave any just causes for dissatisfaction. The rules were defective in one respect namely that they contemplated the issue of a license to a firm while the Act provided only for the issue to an individual. The rules had been amended to provide for such an issue to every qualified person.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry, Dr. Dinshah Master, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath were against the enforcement of the new rules without which plumbing had gone on well for a number of years.

The Commissioner pointed out that defective plumbing in drainage and water connections was responsible for hundreds of complaints received by the Municipality and it was desirable to have plumbing done by men who knew the work, not by those who wished to learn it while working at a danger to the public health.

Mr. Wacha said that after the application they would know by experience if the rules were harsh. But as sanitation was nearest the heart of the Corporation, they must support every measure that went effectually to carry out the object of good sanitation. Plumbing was a branch of sanitary engineering and the Municipality must have rules to enforce it to be done by proper persons.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that much time was devoted to the subject which could have been sanctioned in five minutes. Plumbing was an important sanitary work and they must have rules. He would draw the attention of the Corporation to one statement. The Commissioner had stated that, in the past, licenses were granted to persons, for respectability and not for efficiency. This was a remark very frankly made by the Commissioner and it was but right that if what was done in the past was not the right thing they must do what was right in the future.

On being put to the vote the proposition was agreed to.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Premji Lukhmidas stating that many occupants of the Bhattia Dharamsala, at Manordas Street, had to leave the place in the morning and that as water was not supplied in the early morning, when it was most needed, a good deal of inconvenience was felt. It was observed that water was given at full pressure at night when it was useless and requested that it might be supplied at full pressure from 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta it was resolved as recommended by the Standing Committee, that the applicant be informed that the hours for the supply of water to the locality could not be changed without inconvenience to the city and that he should arrange to store water when the supply was on.

The Corporation resolved to refer to a Committee for consideration and report the application from the joint honorary secretaries, King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, for financial assistance.

The Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

SPOONERISMS.

As the production of Murray's Oxford Dictionary nears its close, curiosity is stimulated to know whether the word "Spoonerism" will be accorded a place in the language, and how it will be defined, writes "W. S." in an upcountry contemporary. "Punch" has no hesitation in using the word and inventing illustrations of its meaning. It is even known, in learned circles at all events, on the Continent. Recently a party of Professors from a German university was visiting Oxford, and what they were keenest to see was the "Spoonerismus." Their cicerone could not succeed in explaining the nature of the article, and was ultimately asked by one of the professors whether if it was impossible to go to see it, he would be so kind as to draw a sketch of it.

In England, though the proper term is not universally known most people have a fair idea of the form of speech connoted by it. There are few who have not heard of the hymn "Kinquering Kongs their tatles tike" or of the "half warmed fish" that is often felt to rise within the breast. Many know of the inconvenience of travelling with only "two rags and a bag," though they may not have heard how the house caught fire from an "overhooting of the fleas." Many Spoonerisms are said to have been perpetrated in sermons. The vicissitudes of life are many : some of us "rise in the world and others are doomed to fall, but for all us there is a lead devail in the grave." On another occasion the preacher is said to have taken farewell of the congregation in a parish where he had been a "locum tenens" with the sentence "Next Sunday you will welcome back your old familiar shoving leopard." Did he not address his village congregation as "you tons of soil," though this perhaps was less unfortunate than complaining in the classroom of the languidness of his audience and the rows of "beery wenches."

On the occasion at all events he has been known to return to Oxford by the "town drain." On another he returned from a long day spent in the fruitless search for an inn at Dalwich with the sign of the Green Man. It was only on his return that he realised that his appointment had been at the Dull Man at Greenwich. A stranger who was "occupewing his pie in church" was probably startled when told of it! More surprising still was it to be told that with only Hell and Beadlam as neighbours perfect quiet reigned in his corner of the quadrangle.

Examples could be multiplied ; they are multiplied daily but not the distinguished man on whom these stories are fathered, and whose name is likely to pass into language and join the company of boycott, macadam, tram, gillotine, and macintosh. The undergradutes of Oxford beguile many a vacant moment with the evolution of the spoonerism, and it finds an occasional place in the Charivaria column of "Punch." Dr. Spooner himself, though he is known to allude to the reputation he enjoys with good-natured humour, very seldom perpetrates a Spoonerism. It is doubtful indeed if a single one of those best known ever really passed their reputed author's lips. Such lapsus linguae as he makes are never so perfect in form as those invented for him : "portmanteau" words sometimes escape him slips such as anyone might make in conversation or in public addresses are not infrequent but they would not be remembered if they had been made by anyone else. As it is they are treasured, and if not improved upon, are cited as corroborative proof that the famous spoonerisms are probably true. The reputation of inverted speech has accrued unearned and undeserved, and it is likely to preserve as a household word to future generations the name of not the least distinguished of the Wardens of New College, Oxford,—a name which is beloved and reverenced by all sections of the community in Oxford and by all who have passed through the Warden's hands.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Conditions Continue in Bombay.

NO NEWS OF THE "UMTA."

The storm signal indicating that a storm is being formed off the Arabian Coast is still hoisted at the Prince's Dock. The tides are very high coming right up to the Dock wall.

The weather in the harbour has continued rough, but no casualties have been reported as the small harbour craft have all run to shelter. Great difficulty is being experienced in getting boats, and the task of boarding steamers in the stream is one of increasing difficulty.

All along the foreshore on the Harbour and Back Bay sides, heavy seas were beating in yesterday forenoon and it was stated, at midday, that the high tide and heavy seas did considerable damage at the exposed end of the Ballard Pier.

The roof of the new shed erected by the Port Trust at the Ballard Pier has been damaged and some of the woodwork smashed. Dock workers are busy in repairing and protecting work.

The members of the Customs Department, stationed at Ballard Pier appear to have had a lively time, as the high tides washed into the chowki which still shows signs of recent flooding.

At the Back Bay also some damage has been done by sea waves beating over the wall. The vicinity of the Commercial Gymkhana is still flooded.

The maximum temperature in Bombay for the twenty-four hours up 8 a. m. yesterday was 87·1. The rainfall amounted to 70 cents, the total to that time being 1 inch 52 cents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Rain has been general on the West Coast as far north as Bombay, but the monsoon scarcely penetrated inland. Thunderstorms have given a few showers in the Central Provinces and Central India (west). In Orissa and Bengal a few falls occurred, while in Assam the rainfall has been local and in Burma nearly general. Slipper Island records five inches; Mergui three; Tavoy four; Moulmein Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Bhamo each an inch and a half; Akyab two inches; Silchar one inch; Cherapunjee, Darjeeling each an inch and a half; Ratnagiri, two inches; Goa and Cochin each an inch and a half; Karwar three inches; and Mormugao, Mercara and Trivandrum each one inch.

The temperature is high over the plains of North-West and Central India except locally in the North-West. The stormy conditions in the Arabian Sea either diminished in intensity or moved westwards.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Bengal, decrease in Upper Burma.

EXTREME HEAT IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Calcutta is suffering from excessive heat. Yesterday's temperature was 99°, which is eight points above the normal and there is considerable humidity which makes the weather trying.

The chief steward of the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Marquis Bequeham" died from heat apoplexy on Saturday.

The following telegram was received in Bombay by Port Officer from Simla, yesterday :—

Area of stormy weather again either diminished in intensity or travelled further westward, not likely affect route between Karachi and Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan MacNeil," Captain C. J

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Aroosatle, 3869 tons, Captain L. D. Wainwright, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Durban, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius &c. with ballast.

The steamer Norfolk, 2506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2861 tons, Captain G. Parke, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Styliani Bebis 2314 tons, Captain E Kyammes, arrived in harbour on Monday from Marseilles in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mcneil, 2504 tons, Captain C. J. Higgins arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 15th June 1912, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Saturday and Sunday, 15th and 16th June 1912 should be considered as non-Weather Working days in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Persens .....Comdr Talbot.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 17.

Abana .....2709 Routledge..... .....
Aroosatle.....2869 Wain Wright...W & A G & Co
Clan McNeil.....2504 Higgins .....J Finlay & Co
Dumra .....762 Morrison.....M M & Co
Gymeric... ..... 2598 Cusack.....G H Essaji
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson.....F M & Co
Hoseinee .....593 Richardson.....B and P S N Co
Jeanara.....2786 English .....W & A G & Co
Kattenturm .....3271 Maulin .....T M & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen..... .....
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Seals.....3426 Johnson.....M M & Co
Upada.....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Wardha .....2552 Baldock.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 17.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardistan...2500 Davies...Naples...19-6...M M & Co
2 Olympia.....3369 Kinnard.....Liverpool ...22-6 ... W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis.....2214 Krassas.....Port Said... Ralli Bros
5 Wellington...3623 Evans .....Dunkirk .....20-6 ... W & A G & Co
6 Gramsbergen ... Govt..... ....T Morrison & Co
7 Semiramis.....2476 Bilaffer .....Trieste..... A L S N Co
8 Gorjistan ...2378 Paramor.....M M & Co
9 Scharzfels.....3533 Strugaker...Hamburg...22-6... W & A Graham & Co.
10&11 Nairung.....2862 Park..... .....T M & Co
12&13 India.....4199 Gordon...Aden...22-6...P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....3950 Manley.....K'chi...M M & Co
15 Barala .....1899 Butler.....Busren .....19-6... M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani..... ..552 Fakeera .....Bo S N Co
Bahaduri .....829 Ahmed ..... .Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus ..631 Strong...Repairing ...B P Trust

M W D D

City of Paris.....5319 Campbell.....Liverpool... 25-6.....K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Styliani Bebis	Krassoss	Mars'les, May 26
	Aroscastle	Wainwright ...	N Yerk, Mar 29
17	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta, June 4
	Clan Macneil	Higgins	Glasgow, May 15

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Umona.....	Rivers	Hull
	Ilaura	Parke	Calcutta etc

The steamer Nairung, Captain Parke, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Semiramis, for Trieste.
" Styliani Bebis, for Port Said (for orders)
" Aroscastle, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—17 bales wool, D Coondanmal; 61 bales wool, M Joosab; 102 bales wool, 7 bales goat hair, E Dossa and Co; 3 tons zinc dust, B Poonja; 57 bales wool, J Kara; 12 bales wool, M Dagha; 7 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 48 cwts cuttle fish, H Visram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—97 cwts myrabollams, 6 cwts turmeric 8 cwts Koolanji seed, R Kaderbhoy and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—31 bales yarn, W H Brady and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—81 casks skins, E N Stein.
Aroscastle s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co.
Hermistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co, 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Olympia s—154 cwts mendi powder. M. Sadakally 2 pots rosa oil G. Radhakissondass.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, 200 cwts Kardiseed Volkart Bros; 3,336 cwts myrabollams L. Pragji 12,000 cwts cottonseed A. Khimji 1,437 cwts myrabollams D. Mathuradas and Co; 850 cwts cottonseed, 5,033 cwts myrabollams W. Becher.

FOR NAPLES.

Bardistan s—250 cwts castorseed C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—100 cwts cashewnuts R. Jeevandas and Co; 2 pots rosa oil Baner and Krause 2 bales skins P. K. Lalkaka and Co; 101 cwts gum J. Nurbhram and Co; 2,006 cwts myrabolams P. Maehurdas and Co.
Bardistan s—1 bale cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gorgistan s—32 bales wool cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—2,000 tons manganesoore, E. A. Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—22 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Pachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR PORTSAID.

Styliani Bebis s—17,000 cwts wheat, 16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—51 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 10 cases opium S J David and Co; 70 cases opium A Abraham; 20 cases opium, C Bomanji and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 55 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium S Jakison.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—10 cases opium, S J David and Co; 4 cwts gunda horns, M H E Elias.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 18th June, 1912.

ENGLISH POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

THE day the last English mail left London, the *National Review* published a startling article entitled "The Ethics of Political Intrigue," signed by its Editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse. Opinions may differ about the degree of intensity with which Mr. Maxse is wont to express his political convictions, but no one has ever doubted his absolute sincerity. His very wide knowledge of home and Continental politics is also undisputed, and many a remarkable piece of information has first been made public in the pages of his Review. On this occasion Mr. Maxse has made disclosures which will stir the political world at home to its depths, and we may add that we have reason to believe his statements to be correct. The general public has always been a little puzzled by the curious tendency to dally with Home Rule which was manifested by the Unionist Press during the autumn of 1910. It may be remembered that the movement began with famous letters of "Pacificus" to the *Times*, in which the possibility of settling the Home Rule question upon a federal basis was seriously discussed. The *Morning Post* took up the refrain, which was rapidly repeated in turn by a practically every daily Unionist paper. The man in the street was wide-eyed with astonishment. He had been told for twenty-five years that Home Rule for Ireland meant the disruption of the Empire, and here were all the most prominent exponents of Unionism apparently abandoning the essence of their party creed. For some weeks the movement seemed to gather strength and then it suddenly vanished from view in a single night. No explanation was vouchsafed, and to-day the Unionist party is fighting Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill tooth and nail. The popular belief at the time was that the younger Tariff Reformers had taken the bit in their teeth and bolted. They were too young to recall the fierce struggles of the early eighties against Mr. Gladstone's Bills. The Home Rule controversy was to them a nuisance which distracted attention from the more urgent claims of Tariff Reform. They were willing to clear it out of the way on any reasonable basis of compromise. Their views were shared by the younger men on the London Unionist Press, who had obtained a large measure of control in their respective offices. Hence the sudden mildness about Home Rule among its stoutest opponents.

Such was the general impression, but it was wrong. Mr. Maxse, who had no share in these strange manœuvres, has let the cat out of the bag. He says he has been compelled to make his disclosures by the present attitude of Radical politicians. Minor orators have for some time past been twitting the Unionist Press with unusual propaganda in 1910. The position became more serious when, in the House of Commons last month, a Minister, Sir Rufus Isaacs, made some not very obscure allusions to the same matter. He spoke of "a campaign in the Tory Press" in favour of "Home Rule all round," and taunted Mr. Walter Long with knowing all about it, but said he could only deal with "what has appeared in public." Mr. Maxse is under no such constraint. He says roundly that "conspicuous members of Mr. Asquith's Government"—elsewhere he plainly indicates Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill—made overtures to prominent Unionist editors, and intimated that they were "prepared to reconsider leading articles in the Coalition creed." The specific offers were :—(1) that they would adopt a policy of Imperial Preference, and also appoint a Commission of economic experts to consider Tariff Reform; (2) that they would counter German capital expenditure by issuing a big national defence loan of a hundred millions sterling; (3) that they would introduce an adaptation of the Swiss national system of compulsory service. It was in response to these offers that the Unionist Press gave "a friendly consideration to the question of federalism." Mr. Maxse does not precisely say that these offers were bogus, but he says they were made; and he contends that the only proper policy for the Unionists concerned was to have declined to meet Ministers at social gatherings which were really traps. We may remark in passing that this last contention is hardly in accord with the traditions of English public life.

The ethical side of the question is revealed by subsequent occurrences. The Unionist journalists, according to Mr. Maxse, kept faith by broaching the question on federalism, while remaining honourably silent about the nature of the overtures from the other side. They have been, in his view, sadly fooled. The Ministers who attended these private and informal gatherings never did anything to translate their own words into deeds. On the other hand, they are now permitting their followers, and even some of their own colleagues, to make party capital out of the articles in the Unionist press in the autumn of 1910. Mr. Maxse, therefore, thinks it necessary that the whole truth should be told, and he has told it. He further points out that the Unionist journals in question have not been inconsistent. It is true that they toyed with federalism, but Mr. Asquith's present Bill is not only non-federal in principle, but represents something entirely different from the statements propounded in the 1910 negotiations. Our own view of the matter can be very briefly stated. As our readers are aware, we maintain an independent and somewhat aloof attitude regarding English domestic politics. Mr. Maxse's story is not a pleasant one, and it seems to us that both sides were badly in fault. It is noticeable that no opposition politician of ministerial rank seems to have been associated with these mysterious negotiations. It was an affair of Unionist journalists on one side, and Radical Ministers on the other. If, as is alleged, it was possible for two or three Radical Ministers to capture temporarily the bulk of the Unionist Press, and commit it for a time to a policy of which Unionist leaders did not approve, all we can say is that the Unionist Press must be very badly run nowadays. We like to see journalists showing a spirit of independence, but there can be no excuse for avowedly party journalists when they suffer themselves to be pursuaded into embarking on a movement which has embarrassed the whole of their party. If, as we believe, Mr. Maxse's story is true, the Unionist Press was very cleverly fooled by abler, if more unscrupulous, men during that eventful autumn. On the other hand, the Ministers involved come out of the business far more besmirched. They played a very ugly game. The moral of the revelation seems to be that neither party can afford to trifle with its traditional policy, and that Unionist editors were singularly weak and credulous when they forsook, though only for a few weeks, the traditions which in modern times have created their party afresh, and even given it its very name.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

It is difficult to judge the rights and wrongs of the situation in Goa; all that is clear is that the country is in the deepest chaos, and that the Governor-General is out of sympathy with the mass of the people. Goans living in Bombay held a public meeting on Sunday, the proceedings of which were reported in our issue yesterday. The speakers were men of mark in the community, and their speeches, for the most part, were couched in moderate terms. There is, it must be remembered, no question of Republic vs. Monarchy involved; the only question is as to the methods employed by the present administration, and if we are to believe Dr. Pais, who undoubtedly has a right to be heard, those methods are calculated to alienate the sympathy of all good citizens. Unfortunately, however, Sunday's proceedings can only be regarded as *ex parte*. They were all on the one side, and while we are prepared to believe that the speakers spoke in good faith, it is still open to the official side to state their case. Two or three official statements have been made, it is true; but we imagine they were inadequate, and subsequent events have proved that in some of the details they were also inaccurate. For example, the depredations of the Rana marauders, their successful attacks on Government posts, their robbery of the people, and their original grievances, are all facts which have now been established, and it is unfortunate for the Governor and his party, that, in the proclamations they have issued, these have all been either minimised or denied *in toto*. "The country is perfectly quiet," the Governor-General declared the other day, and yet we have the remarkable facts that he has deemed it necessary to impose martial law, to curtail the liberty of the press, and to invoke further military assistance from Portugal. His best friends cannot fail to note the grave discrepancy between the statement that "all is quiet" and the actual situation, and it is a pity he has not been more frank in his description of the position. We have remarked that Sunday's proceedings were *ex parte*, but it must also be stated that there is such a thing as permitting a cause to go by default, and if the allegations made by the Goan community are not refuted within a reasonable time, that is what will assuredly happen in this instance.

It may be argued that the charges have been made by Goans living in British India, and not by those on the spot; but such an argument will be ill-advised and inconclusive. We know that martial law has been declared in the country itself, that the press has been interfered with, and it is easy to understand that in the face of such a situation, under a Governor prepared to support military methods vigorously and without mercy, the people will hesitate to declare their grievances. At any rate communal action would be impossible without incurring the gravest risk. Indeed, it seems that it is not always possible to avoid arrest even if the very constitutional method of petitioning is adhered to, for Dr. Pais told his audience on Sunday that when the military commandant arbitrarily fixed a new valuation, and "would listen to no reason" "the Ranas and ryots sent a deputation to Paujim to represent their grievances to the Governor. Instead of giving due heed to their petition the Governor referred the petition back to the military commander. This officer immediately arrested and imprisoned three of the petitioners in the fortress of Aguado." This is a serious allegation; the more so, because we are told the rest of the petitioners, terrorized, bolted to the hills and that, "deprived of means of subsistence, they took to dacoity" We await with interest a reply from Goa to the people's indictment.

THE NASIK DIAMOND IN INDIA.

The Nasik Diamond which is just now being exhibited at Simla, is one of the famous gems of the world. It is not likely to come into the market, for its owner, the Duke of Westminster is very rich and has no necessity of parting with this famous stone. It is an Indian diamond, as its name implies, and has therefore temporarily returned to its original home. At first it belonged to the great temple of Shiv, the Hindu god, at Trimbuk near Nasik, being probably a pious offering by some wealthy devotee of the deity. These temple offerings are sometimes very precious and are hoarded in the shrines. The Marathas, who formerly ruled in Nasik, respected in their palmy days these temple treasures as sacred which exempted them from human rapacity. But their last Peshwa, Baji Rao the Second, superstitious though he was, had no scruples in seizing upon this stone of Shiv and including it among his jewels. When at last Nemesis overtook him and the end of his misrule came at the battle of Kirki, and he himself sought safety in plight, he gave orders to conceal this diamond with other jewels and plate in the town of Nasik before they could be removed and hidden elsewhere. But secret information had reached Mountstuart Elphinstone, the British representative at Poona, as to this design and was at once transmitted by him to Captain Briggs, who was near Nasik and who succeeded in capturing the treasure in May 1818. The Nasik Diamond and other valuables were claimed by the Prize Agents who were with the British Force as lawful booty, although they were taken by the civil power in an open town without resistance. Briggs stoutly resisted this claim, but eventually the Governor-General the Marquess of Hastings allowed it and granted the treasure to the troops as a measure of military policy. Captain Briggs afterwards became famous as a great Oriental scholar translating Ferishta's celebrated history and other Persian works, and as a champion of the natives of India in England. The diamond as part of booty was sent to England and valued at three lakhs of rupees. It was bought by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge Mawe, the diamond expert who saw it, then described it as a diamond of great purity but of a bad form, which was triangular. "It is cut and polished so as to retain" the greatest possible weight, but it exhibits none of the qualities which it would so proudly display, if it had been well proportioned." Messrs. Rundell had it re-cut with the effect that they transformed "the rudely-facetted lustreless mass into a diamond of perfect brilliancy." Its original weight was 89 carats and in cutting it lost only ten carats. When Messrs. Rundell closed their business the Nasik was sold in 1831 to Suranud Brothers for only seven thousand two hundred pounds, but the times were bad and money was scarce. Six years later it was purchased by the Marquess of Westminster and he made a brave show with it at the drawing-room on the late Queen Victoria's birthday in 1838 immediately succeeding her accession to the throne. The gem was then again estimated at almost thirty thousand pounds sterling. In the Westminster family it has remained ever since.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

There is once more a movement, as Reuter briefly cabled two or three weeks ago, to bring about a union of the two great Scottish Churches, the Established Church of Scotland, and the United Free Church. The home papers contain much fuller detail on the subject, as during that week the General Assemblies of both Churches held their annual meetings in Edinburgh, and naturally the momentous proposal, which now comes from the Established Church, was the principal topic of discussion at both. It was evident, at once, that while there must be very much more discussion, much heart-burning and mutual tolerance before any basis of agreement and eventual union can be reached, at the same time a sincere and influential section of each Church is anxious that such a consummation shall be reached and on their part at least no pains are likely to be spared to bring their ideal into reality. The general impressions created by the discussions were that in the Established Church another section considers that the Committee in its memorandum of proposals for obtaining union had gone further than the Assembly had authorised it to go, while in the United Free Church there is a party, which is strongly inclined to a propaganda of disestablishment and disendowment. The establishment of the "Auld Kirk" is of course the great rock, on which friendly negotiations have split. However, this influence of the conciliatories was now entirely without effect. Finally, while the action of the Committee of the Church of Scotland was approved, while the resolution of the United Free Assembly eventually instructed its committee "in conferring on the memorandum to regard as a primary question how far agreement is possible on the subjects of State relationship in harmony with the principles of the respective Churches." A way is thus opened towards union, and even should the continued negotiations prove abortive, Scottish worshippers in India and sympathisers of other communions will rejoice at so much an harmonious result, an attitude which, as the *Times* says in the brief message we publish to day, would have been impossible a generation ago.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Some Highly Important Questions.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

After a comparatively long period of quiescence in matters sartorial, the War Office has announced the abolition of the frock-coat for regimental officers, largely in deference to agitation against the garment on the part of or on behalf of the impecunious subaltern. It is a financial relief to that embarrassed young gentleman, that adds nothing to the military estimates, and shows an earnest solicitude to prove the official interest taken on the pecuniary affairs of the British officer, not uncoupled with a desire to avoid the only course consisteht with the acknowledged facts of the case—the readjustment of the pay of, at all events, the junior ranks amongst regimental officers on a basis of a living wage at modern rates. The shortage of officers is very real and the remedies to which Lord Haldane has referred in his most approved style of cheery optimism are, to say, the least problematic in their action as regards numbers and certain to be ineffectual as regards quality. The situation as revealed in the War Minister's pronouncements from time to time is full of contradiction. The officer of the future must be a very thing from the officer of the past. He must have all the fine fighting qualities of his portotype and in addition represent the pick of the brains of the country. He must have that form of genius, the infinite capacity for taking pains, which will develop and improve his brain capacity along the special lines he has taken up. Unless he can do this, he is liable to be cast adrift at any time; and for this, for the pick of the young entries, the State offers emoluments that barely exceed the minimum wage demanded by labour, State educated and partially State fed in its youth, a rate of pay that just about represents a low rate of interest on the cost of the education of the youthful Napoleon to his parents. Whenever the question of increasing the pay becomes acute, some scheme is produced by which the cost of living may be reduced, thereby producing the same financial effect, according to officer's reasoning, as an increase of emoluments—of all the lines taken at different times to cheapen the cost of living in the Army. The tailoring experiments have been the least successful. Briefly stated, a slight reduction in the initial expenditure has been obtained at the cost of a largely incressed outlay on recurring expense for upkeep. Whilst every change has necessitated an immediate cash outlay, despite wearing out existing pattern clauses, as motley has never yet been favoured as a service dress. In the particular case of the frock-coat, it may be said that at many stations, especially in India, it was so seldom worn that it will not be missed—well this is doubtless true, but exactly the same thing was said of the old braided blue patrol jacket, but for all that the want of it was felt when it has been removed from the list, and eventually the frock-coat, which had been in vogue before the blue patrol, was reintroduced to supply what was found to be an acknowledged want. There are many stations in India, where the change will not be found to make for economy, stations where functions are held, which civilians attend in frock-coats, and tall hats, when the frock-coat came in as the appropriate dress for the soldier man. The fashion in the military frock-coat did not change from year to year, nor did the forage cap betray by its shape the year of its birth, as is the case with the civilian frock coat, and silk hat. Obviously, therefore, the result of the change will be, that either officers must stay away from such functions, which is not always practicable, or that they must maintain another set of garments to take the place of the abolished frock-coat, either mufti or a second blue jumper or serge frock or whatever the shapeless name of the shapeless garment of the time may be. Anyhow the economy effected is infinitesimal and will not go far to bridging the hiatus between service income and necessary expenditure which exists in every subaltern's budget in the British service.

ILL-PAID OFFICERS.

Whilst on the subject I cannot help mentioning an article in one of the cheap illustrated magazines that aims at putting knowledge on every conceivable subject before its readers with statistics in pictorial form. It is entitled "Our ill trained and ill paid officers," and as a libellous presentment of the case is about the limit, as an effort of imagination based on midnight reading of Lever, and an indigestible supper it might be called a success, but as a sober statement of the facts, which are at the bottom of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of officers, it fails badly. The author disclaims any intimate knowledge himself of the life and surroundings of the British officer, but states that he has relied on inside information that what has been placed at his disposal by many best known soldiers, who, with the true modesty of the highly placed expert, desire to remain unknown. If this statement is not on a par, as a work of imagination, with the rest of the article, the only conclusion at which it is possible to arrive is that Mr. Howard Hensman has had his leg very severely pulled by his military friends, whoever they may be. If this be the case, they are to be more congratulated on a successful draw than the editor on his acumen in passing for publication such a daring farrago of impertinent inaccuracies. As a draw the article may claim to rank with, but after, the K. tent for active service at the front, but as a serious contribution to the discussion of a serious question, it fails lamentably. So far as I can see there is no reservation of the dramatic rights, I, therefore, recommend it to the notice of the playwright of the Warwicks for treatment in case the A. D. C. propose to enliven the rains with a musical comedy.

TERRITORIALS AND EASTER.

Once again has the weather been kind to the holiday makers, and Whitsuntide has, literally, outshone Easter. The Territorials have turned out strong for the week-end training and have generally speaking put in really good work. Judging by what I have seen, and I have no reason to believe that I have struck exceptionally good or favoured corps, all ranks seem to take themselves and their work seriously and to strive after efficiency, as keenly as any regular regiment, handicapped though they are by scanty opportunities for training. Here and there, doubtless, the picnic holiday still bulks largely, but in the majority of cases the knowledge of restricted opportunities has induced the resolve to make the best use possible of those that exist. The spectacular field days which bulked so largely in the old Volunteer days with much noise of powder burnt and no practical result, are past and gone, instead of these sometimes interesting but always useless displays there are steady drills and musketry, and officers and men get the grounding in the A. B. C. of soldiering which forms the basis of the more advanced training later. The result of this method, which has been consistently followed since the inauguration of the Territorial Force is that a higher standard of efficiency has been gained and is being maintained, and the Territorials—pace their detractors,—are immensely superior in every respect to anything that we have had before in the shape of a second line army. That it is ideal, no one can contend, but that it has exceeded general expectation at its birth is susceptible of proof. Especially is this the case in the matter of field artillery. anent which grave doubts were entertained; of course, allowances have to be made, even more than in the case of infantry, but still not nearly to the extent which it was at first anticipated would be necessary, and if the present rate of improvement continues there is every reason to expect that a standard of efficiency will be reached, which will render the batteries capable of taking their places in the fighting line after a period of especial training more in accordance with the rapid inception of operations in modern war, than the liberal allowance claimed from the enemy by our optimistic War Minister. The horses of R. F. Artillery at Aldershot have not perhaps thoroughly appreciated the zeal of the Territorials of the London Brigades to whom they were lent and have had a very strenuous weekend.

SPECIAL RESERVES.

The Special Reserves that are out for training now are in the case of most units considerably below strength. This is accounted for by the very large percentage, which passes on to the regulars,—as many as 60 per cent. This is a matter which deserves attention and careful consideration, as it would seem that by a very slight addition to the attractions of enlisting in the Special Reserve, it could be made to supply not only itself but the regulated battalions with all the recruits necessary to make up existing deficiencies—a small bounty adjusted on a sliding scale according to the market, and governed by the numbers required, in other words, following the law of supply and demand would doubtless meet the case, and keep up a steady flow to meet wastage. It is all very well to say, wait and see, the market is sure to improve, and if it does not, well, recourse can in case of necessity be had to bounties and other special inducements when the time arrives and the necessity is pressing. This is all very well from the point of view of the administrator whose only concern is with figures, totals of men, totals of pounds, but it is quite another thing from the standpoint of the executive, the regimental officer, who is concerned with and responsible for the efficiency of the unit-men who doubtless are obtainable in times of emergency, at a price, but they cannot be trained as fast as the figures at the foot of the column can be altered. Our army establishment is none too big for its duties and if those duties are to be efficiently performed there should be no delay in replacing wastage, no gaps in the fighting line caused by rectruits under training. The natural increase in rate of wastage after the outbreak of hostilities is quite enough to cope with successfully without a balance carried forward from peace time. Nor would matters be improved, if Lord Haldane's latest panacea for supplying the shortage of officers were carried into effect. It is an old saying worthy of all acceptation that the hon. commissioned officer is the back-bone of the British Army. He is not always a success if promoted to a commission, but in his own sphere he is unequalled and undefeated. It is hard to contemplate with equanimity a proposal which involves the promotion of some 800 or 1,000 of the pick of these men to responsibilities and duties for which they have not been especially trained and their withdrawal from positions in which it will be hard to replace them at a crucial moment when the ultimate vacancies in the rank and file are being filled by men at the best only partially trained.

Yet another paradox of the wait-and-see school, the exponents of Micawberism up-to-date the British officer must be the pick of the brains of the young men, he must have had and profited by a thoroughly good education, he must not allow his talents to rust, he must be ever increasing his store of military knowledge, and applying all outside knowledge to the ends of his profession, and when the time comes to act, when all this knowledge and training will enable him to decide at once or what to do in any situation that may arise and solve any military problem that may be presented, then he is replaceable by any one practically, who will accept a commission from patriotic or other motives or by a most valuable link in the military chain of responsibility, whose training has lain in quite other lines, and whose education has rarely exceeded elementary board school, plus the teaching of the regimental schoolmasters. The argument does not seem to run on all fours. Either the standard arrived at is too high in peace time, which no one can seriously argue, or the expedients proposed in the time of trial are too obviously makeshifts, but little removed from the old time want of preparation and the happy-go lucky muddling through which characterizes the history of many, if not, most of our military undertakings in the past.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Views of the Bombay and Karachi Chambers.

WE publish a copy of a telegram, which was sent on Monday by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India :—

"Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce desire to disassociate themselves from adverse opinion expressed and criticisms made in House of Commons regarding move of capital to Delhi. They fully approve the change and consider that statements of surrender to agitation and that flow of capital to India is likely to be prejudiced thereby are erroneous and most misleading."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th May, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 933,383 maunds and Rs 40,663 in the earnings.

At Bow Street on May 24, before Sir Albert de Rutzen, an application was made respecting certain property, including mortgages, consols, bonds, and a steam yacht, found in the possession of Charles de Ville Wells "Monte Carlo Wells," against whom an extradition order had been made on the charge of committing frauds in France. The magistrate was asked to decide whether the whole or only a portion of the property should be given up to the French Government or whether it should remain in the hands of the Official Receiver in this country for the benefit of the creditors under a bankruptcy order made against Wells in 1893. The magistrate said that when he committed Wells for extradition he made a verbal order that all the property found here should be delivered up to the French Government, as the evidence showed that it had been obtained with the proceeds of the alleged crime. It was not usual in these cases to make such an order in writing. He did not contemplate that the yacht should be sent over, and he agreed with Mr. Justice Bucknill that it ought to be sold forthwith and the proceeds given up to the authorities in France. If the Home Secretary found any reason to make terms, such as the returning of the property under particular circumstances, it was open to him to make the order.

TRANSPORT STRIKE.

FAILURE ADMITTED BY THE MEN'S LEADER.

"Useless to Pretend We Are Not Hard Up."

STILL DEFIANT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The strikers at Plymouth and Swansea have decided to resume work, but most of the vacancies at Plymouth have already been filled.

Mr. Gosling, the men's leader, speaking at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square yesterday, admitted that the national strike had been a failure. He said it was useless to pretend that they were not hard up: but the men would never resume work under the present conditions.

ROOSEVELT OR TAFT?

Scramble for the Republican Nomination.

CHICAGO, JUNE 17.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a speech on his arrival, said it was a naked fight against Mr. Taft, and the thieves would not win.

The National Committee has concluded its investigation of the contested seats, and has awarded 234 votes to Mr. Taft and 20 to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft's managers assert that he will command 555 votes in the Convention, which will be enough to elect him at the first ballot. Mr. Roosevelt's supporters concede Mr. Taft only 535 votes, which is not sufficient. They declare that unless Mr. Taft is nominated at the first ballot he never will be, because the Roosevelt boom is waxing hourly, and the first defections from the Taft party will be the signal for a stampede in favour of Mr. Roosevelt. A split has already arisen in the New York delegation, which will minimise its pro-Taft influence.

One of the Taftite newspapers in Chicago has gone over to Mr. Roosevelt. It is also significant that a delegate, supporting the Insurgent Republican candidate, Mr. Lafollette, has declared that directly it is evident that the latter cannot be nominated, the whole of the Lafollette delegates will go over to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt's followers are hourly more confident, but impartial observers still consider that the balance lies in the hands of the independent Southern delegates, many of whom are negroes.

Predictions are hazardous.

It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt will appear at the Convention to plead his cause personally, which may lead to lively scenes.

SWEDISH DISASTER.

34 Killed and Injured in a Railway Smash.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Eighteen persons have been killed, and sixteen injured, by the Malmo-Stockholm express colliding with a goods train at Malmstaett station.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

New Italian Expedition Landed.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Italians have landed a fresh expedition at Busheifa, sixty miles to the east of Tripoli.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Alleged "Hitch" in the Negotiations.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The *Times* says that the Chinese Loan conference, which was arranged to be held in Paris on Saturday, has been postponed until to-morrow.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that a hitch has occurred.

THE LENA AFFRAY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The order of the Russian Minister of Police that all miners on the Lena goldfields, not accepting the company's terms, must leave the gold-fields, has been rescinded to enable all concerned to attend the Government enquiry into the recent shooting affair.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 7th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p. m. this evening.

The "Maloja" left for Colombo and Australia, also at 6 p. m.

THE BEHAR HIGH COURT.

How the Proposal has been Received.

CALCUTTA OBJECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

With reference to the question of the establishment of a High Court at Patna for the new province of Behar and Orissa, it is understood that the Government of India have addressed the local Government, asking them to look into the matter with a view to ascertaining the matured opinion on the subject.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The proposal to establish a separate High Court in Behar is being commented upon by the Calcutta Press. The *Patrika*, in opposing it, treats it as a rumour since it lacks confirmation from Simla.

LATER.

Calcutta barristers and vakils are divided in opinion upon the question of a new High Court at Patna. The Bengalis oppose the proposal while the Beharee lawyers have received it with delight.

IN TIBET.

Failure of Peace Mission's Negotiations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong telegraphs that his Gyantse informant says:—"The efforts of the peace mission sent by the Dalai Lama to effect a settlement between the two opposing parties have been unsuccessful, and Lieut-General Chung, voicing the unanimous opinion of both sides, said that while a truce was desirable to both, negotiations based upon the Chinese surrendering their arms could not and would not be entertained.

The Nepalese troops for Lhasa have reached the Brahamaputra and will there await orders for an advance.

AN ATTORNEY'S COMPLAINT.

Interesting Case in Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, an interesting application was made in which Mr. Galesten Gregory, attorney-at-law, was the plaintiff and Messrs. S. P. Sinha B. Chuckerbutty, J. S. Bagram, P. A. Buckland and A. A. Avetoom, barristers-at-law were the defendants.

The application was to file a plaint against the defendants who are members of the Fee Committee of the Calcutta Bar. It was stated that the plaintiff was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs Gregory and Jones. The partnership was dissolved in January 1908 and, subsequently, the plaintiff carried on business in his own name, yet the defendants issued a notice on the plaintiff that rules 11 and 12 would be inforced against him. The Fee Committee had been appointed for the purpose of administering certain rules for realising fees from attorneys for conducting business in the inner room of the Bar Library.

On receipt of the notice the plaintiff paid the fees, but repudiated liability in respect of the fees owed by Gregory and Jones on the ground that he was not a member of that firm. In spite of that the plaintiff's name was put on the defaulters' list. The plaintiff submitted that the act of the defendants had affected his credit and reputation. The plaint was admitted and a rule was issued on the defendants to show cause why the plaintiffs' name should not be removed from the defaulter's list,

A MOSLEM MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

Hotirunnisa Begum, daughter of the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, was married here last night to Mr. Nasiruddin of the Mahomedan College, Aligarh. The bride who is a well-known educationist, acted as the Secretary of the first Purdah Ladies' Conference last year and the opening speech of Her Excellency Lady Clarke into Urdu. The marriage was performed in strict conformity with the tenets of Islam.

EUROPEAN WOMAN'S CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

A European named Mrs. J. Thorpe, who was brought here from Singapore under an extradition warrant, was this evening found guilty by a jury before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, of three charges of cheating the Mother Superior of the Convent, the Rev. Father St. Guily and Bishop Cardot out of the respective sums of Rs 300, Rs 40 and Rs 7,000. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment until the rising of the court and fined Rs. 500 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment, One week's time was allowed for the payment of the fine.

A BORDER OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

News has been received from the North West Frontier of an attack made upon Major W. Bickford, and his esxort while proceeding from Fort Sandeman to Babar. One of the escort was killed and Major Bickford has a slight flesh wound in the thigh. The outrage is under investigation. It has been ascertained that it was of non-political character.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER FOR SIND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 17.

Captain B. Higham, I. M. S., who has been appointed Chemical Analyser in Sind, has assumed charge of his duties. His appointment was sanctioned about seven years ago and the delay in filling it is due to the inordinate time which has been allowed to elapse in providing funds for, and constructing, a chemical laboratory which is now almost complete.

NEW POONA HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

Sir George Clarke will open the Wadia Hospital in Poona City on the 26th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Command.

THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR.

The command of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery has been entrusted to Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, formerly Captain of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. We congratulate the Colonel and the Corps, the former on his well deserved honour and the Corps on having obtained perhaps the keenest volunteer in India as its C. O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Major Thompson has been appointed 2nd-in-command, 26th Punjabis.

The appointment of Major Badcock, 1st Batt., 4th Gurkhas, as Commandant, 2nd Batt., 6th Gurkhas, vice Col. Crawford is approved.

Lieut. Hagan, 96th Infantry, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Captain Eliot, 41st Dogras, is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras.

Major J. B. Mackintosh, 35th Heavy Battery, Fareham, is appointed to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Murree Hills.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Capt. F. H. Charlton, 1st Dragoon Guards.

The 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry have been selected to furnish the Persian Gulf detachments during 1912-13 in relief of similar detachments of the 7th Rajputs. The relief will probably be carried out in October and November, the Shiraz detachment being despatched about the 15th October.

THE MESHED AFFAIR.

Indian Protests against the Bombardment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

A public meeting of Lahore Mahomedans was held in the local Imambara to protest against the desecration by the Russian troops of the holy shrine of Imam Reza, and the mosque of Gohar Shad Aga in Meshed. Leading Mahomedans took part in the meeting, and resolutions were passed stating that the religious feelings of the Mahomedans had been wounded, and urging the Government to intervene for the restoration of the sacred relics and treasures belonging to the shrine.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the Viceroy for transmission to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

AN AMAZING CRIME.

Murder and Suicide by Native Servant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the butler of Mr. C. J. Higgs, of Messrs. Higginbotham and Co, who is now at Octacamund, murdered his wife in the drawing-room of Mr. Higgs' bungalow, and afterwards hanged himself in the same room.

CALCUTTA OYSTER BED.

Interesting Opinions of Experts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Regarding the discovery of an oyster bed, six feet below the level of Clive Street, during the building of Gillanders House, British Museum experts have decided that the oysters were brought to Calcutta two hundred years ago for the manufacture of lime. The oysters are interesting as showing the revival of murene forms in recent times.

Several experts, including Sir Thomas Holland, consider that they were not brought, but lived there and show the oscillations of sea and land during recent periods.

THE INSURANCE ACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

A Calcutta paper complains that the Insurance Acts are not being put in force, Provident Societies are not being registered, and Insurance Companies are not advertising the amount of capital which is paid up.

SITE VALUES IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE, 17.

Property values in Simla continue to increase. Messrs. Frank Blise and Co., chemists, have bought the small but commanding site occupied by their central Simla establishment for Rs. 35,000. This site has some ten feet of frontage upon the Mall, near the Simla General Post Office, and runs back about forty feet. The price paid works out roughly at Rs. 87 per square foot, or Rs. 3,500 per frontage foot, probably the highest rate yet paid in Northern India, though still small as compared with prices in the cities of the Western world.

SIND RECORD OF RIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 17.

A conference is now being held at Government House by the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the administration of the Record of Rights Act in Sind. All the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of the Province, with Mr. Pratt, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, are now assembled here for the purpose.

PERSIAN PETROLEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The Company, which is working the Persian Gulf oil-fields in the Karna Valley, is putting petroleum on the Indian market.

KING KANIKSHA.

Description of Statues Found in the Panjab.

LECTURE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A meeting of the Punjab Historical Society was held here this evening, the Hon. Mr. E. D. Maclagan presiding. Dr. J. P. H. Vogel read a paper on the statue of King Kaniksha, recently found near the village of Mat, not far from Muthra, the ancient Mathura. Dr. Vogel first laid stress on the great importance of the find in that the image of Kaniksha is the first undoubted portrait statue of an historical personage found in Indian soil. The person portrayed is, moreover, one of the most prominent rulers of ancient India.

The date of Kaniksha, he said, is still a matter of dispute, the dates proposed ranging from 57 B. C. to 278 A. D. It may, however, be safely assumed that Kaniksha reigned about the beginning of the Christian era. He was a great patron of Buddhism. A number of interesting legends regarding Kaniksha have been translated from Chinese by the well-known French Orientalist, Professor Sylvain Levi of Paris.

Kaniksha's attachment to Buddhism is amply proved by the fact of his having built the great Pagoda at Peshawar in the ruins of which Dr. Spooner of the Archæological Survey discovered in March 1909, the relics of Buddha. On the relic casket the effigy of the king occurs in exactly the same attire in which he appears on his coins.

The circumstances that here the king is placed between the sun and the moon god (also found on his coins) renders it highly probable that he was not exclusively Buddhist, but paid homage to various deities as well.

The Chinese pilgrim, Huien Tsiang, connected the founding of the great Pagoda of Peshawar directly with King Kaniksha's conversion to Buddhism. He also relates how the king distressed and perplexed at the divergent teachings of the different religious schools, convoked the third Buddhist Council. Five hundred prominent divines assembled in Kashmir and composed a complete commentary on the Tripitaka or Buddhist scriptures. It is stated that by the king's order this commentary was engraved on sheets of copper which were enshrined in a pagoda. Possibly some day archæological research will bring them to light again. In Brahminical literature King Kaniksha is mentioned only once, namely, in the "Rajatarangini," the chronicle of Kashmir. The passage relating to the "Turashka kings, Hushka, Jushka and Kaniksha" is on the whole remarkably accurate. It is stated therein that each of them founded a town in Kashmir. That founded by Kaniksha named Kanikshapura is represented by the modern village of Kanishpor.

The lecturer then described the statue of King Kaniksha discovered at Mat. The head and arms are lost, but for rest it is very well preserved. The dress of the king consisting of a long coat and heavy boots, is very curious and shows at once that he was a foreigner. It was and still is the costume of Turkestan as is evident from the researches of Sir M. A. Stein in Central Asia. The plain dress contrasts with the elaborately carved weapons, a sword and a mace, which characterize Kaniksha as a warrior. This is in perfect agreement with the Buddhist tradition which related that he defeated the King of Kanauj, made war on the Parthians and on an expedition to the North was murdered by his own subjects who were weary of his continual warfare. Thus we find Kaniksha represented as as a pious Buddhist and at the same time as a great warrior, a twofold character which seems to imply a contradiction of which, however, examples are not wanting either in the East or in the West.

Sir Louis Dane proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and eulogised his services to the Punjab Historical Society.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 15.

On different dates from April last a case of much interest to the local Mahratta community has been under hearing by Mr. S. Harcourt King, acting District Magistrate, Residency Bazaars, and has not yet ended. About four years ago a syndicate was formed and the Industrial and Commercial Company, Limited, was started here for the manufacture of carpets, etc. This concern was worked by Visnu-Hary Thattey as its secretary, treasurer and agent, assisted by his brother, Narayan Hary Thattey, under the name and style of Thattey and Co.

At a meeting of the directors and shareholders, held in June, 1910, Narayan Hary Thattey was called upon to account for finished and manufactured goods of the value of Rs. 17,000 odd and another sum of Rs. 1,040 which was set apart to be distributed as dividend to the shareholders. He replied that he was unable to do so as the books and registers were with his brothers in the Bombay Office. Thereupon he was given eight days' time to produce those documents, but during the interval Narayan Hary Thattey absconded and there has since been no trace of him.

In 1911 a meeting of the directors and shareholders was held when it was resolved that the affairs of the Industrial and Commercial Company should be wound up and liquidators appointed. Subsequently one of the liquidators was despatched to Bombay to recover the books, registers etc., and to take charge of whatever property that was discovered. On this complaint being made a warrant was issued for the arrest of the brothers, Vishnu and Narayan Hari Thattey, and in due course Vishnu was apprehended in Bombay and brought down to Hyderabad, while Narayan is still at large. This is a Crown prosecution and the complainant is Kushali Dass Gulab Dass, Proprietor of the Diamond Jubilee Press. Mr. Joshi, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, is appearing for the Crown and Mr. Narayan, Rao B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, for the accused who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the sums of Rs. 17,117 and Rs.1,040. The witnesses for the prosecution were Detatray, Mahadeo, Waman Rao, Gungadhar, Ramkrishna Deuskar, Damodar Rao, Rao Bahadur B. K. Joshi, Dr. G. K. Kirloskar, Professor Hardikari and F. D. Fernandez. With the exception of the last witness who was from Bombay, the rest were either directors or shareholders of the Industrial and Commercial Co., Ld.

The accused made a long statement in which he exculpated himself from all responsibility on the ground that he had nothing to do with affairs of the the company since 1910, as with the consent of the directors his brother was placed in charge and he was looking after the Bombay Office. He said that his prosecution was prompted by malice on the part of some shareholders against him, that the charge against him was absolutely false and that he was entitled to an acquittal. The cross-examination of the Crown witnesses is not finished.

The heat remains unabated and it is feared that there will be a late monsoon. It is true that clouds bank up, but disperse tantalizingly. Last Wednesday it remained cloudy nearly the whole day, but there was no rain. Yesterday evening there was a sharp drizzle for about two minutes. Nothing will save the gloomy outlook, if we do not get at once a few heavy showers.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 17.

H. H. the Nizam has indefinitely postponed his visit to Bombay owing, it is believed, to the outbreak of cholera in Bombay.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

EMPIRE DAY.

Northern Territory Development.

A TASMANIAN DICTATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 3.

Trade, it is true, is an important factor in binding the scattered sections of a nation together, but trade does not count for everything. The "call of the blood" has always been strong in the case of the British people, and it is this human touch which still supplies the spark that animates even the most distant of the King's Dominions and keeps burning brightly the torch of loyalty and goodwill. It was the aim of the founder to make Empire day, a day of special significance to school children, and it is gratifying to know that his intentions in this respect have been whole-heartedly carried out. Throughout the Commonwealth on Friday week special lessons dealing with the growth of the Empire and the Empire sentiment and of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship were given and there were also patriotic demonstrations such as saluting the flag in which the children participated. In Sydney the Governor-General came to the fore in an address to veterans of the Mutiny, Crimea, China, and New Zealand wars, and the strength of school sentiment found vent in the dispatch of a wireless message to Dr. Douglas Mawson who is now in the Antarctic, wishing him success in his exploratory work and conveying greetings on the day. Speaking at a demonstration at the Sydney Exchange, the Admiral of the Australian Squadron (Sir G. F. Hall King) alluded, in an inspiring address, to the claims of an Australian navy. National defence, he remarked, was correlative to naval defence in the first instance, for it was impossible to have the former without the latter in a country such as Australia, whose frontiers were the sea. For the last 100 years or more, under the protection and prestige of Great Britain's navy, Australia had been able to develop her vast resources in peace and security; but the time had now arrived for Australia to take her full share in the defence of the Empire, and this she had undertaken in that generous spirit so fully exemplified not many years back, when many of her sons fought and laid down their lives for the Empire. In Great Britain, and in Canada and South Africa also, there were patriotic demonstrations on the day, in connection with all of which the claims of the Empire and true citizenship were ardently advocated.

NORTHERN TERRITORY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. D. J. Gordon, M. H. R., who was one of the party of Federal legislators to visit the Northern Territory, remarked to an interviewer that the purpose of the trip generally was to give members of the Federal Parliament, who will be called upon to vote millions of money on the Territory within the next few years, an opportunity to see the country and get in touch with the men who had spent many years of their lives in that part of the Commonwealth. "No doubt the fact that it is costing Australia £1,100 every 24 hours," said Mr. Gordon, "suggested to the Minister the wisdom from a business point of view of having a look at the Territory himself and taking a few members with him at a cost of a few hundred pounds. Not the least interesting part of the visit was the opportunity it gave us of coming into contact with the pastoralists who have been in the country for so many years. They made a point of coming in to Darwin to meet us, and gave us all the information in their power. Although the time at our disposal was not sufficient to enable us to see much of the country, which comprises about one-fifth of the whole Commonwealth, we were shown typical portions of the coast country, and were able to gather information first hand from the lessees further inland. We could not fail to be struck with the isolated position of the Territory, and the residents themselves feel that they are cut off from the rest of Australia. Having previously had an opportunity to inspect a large portion of central Australia, I am more than ever convinced that development will have to be from the south, and until means of transportation are provided in the shape of the direct railway, it is sheer folly to expect any return from the money which is being poured out in the hope of settling a great portion of the country. Apart from mining which is always more or less uncertain, the development of the Northern Territory will be chiefly pastoral, at all events for many years to come. I had an interesting chat in Darwin with a veteran pastoralist from the Victoria River, and he put the position thus:—"There is no question that we can grow and fatten cattle, but what are we to do with them? I am selling fat stock to-day at from two to three pounds on the station. The same cattle would fetch £12 to £14 in southern sale yards. They would be worth more if we had freezing works, but freezing cannot be justified until there are enough cattle in the country to guarantee employment for the works. The pastoralists could not at present promise that supply, and until we can nobody will put up the works, and ships will not call. We are in a transition stage, and the whole country is suffering because of it. When I questioned him regarding sheep, the same lessee stated that he had experimented with Merinos, and lost £2,000. The sheep did not breed well, and the wool rapidly deteriorated. He doubted whether Merinos could be safely introduced, unless on the Barclay Tablelands, or similar country. At the present time there are no flocks in the Territory, and only about 400,000 cattle. Horses do well, but they seem to lack the breeding and stamina of animals bred in southern parts of the Territory. Goats and pigs thrive, and buffaloes run wild and are killed for their hides. The total exports of pastorial products from Darwin during the last 29 years have been:—Cattle, £1,482,000; sheep, £9,700; wool, £88,000; hides and horns, chiefly of buffalo, £75,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

The Government Statist (Mr. L. H. Sholl, I. S. O., C. M. G.,) has published the final returns showing the production of cereal and hay crops in South Australia for the season 1911-12. The figures, which are compiled by Mr. W. L. Johnston and his assistants, are published earlier than usual, the returns last year not being available until July 6, a date too late to be of much practical value to merchants. In the compilation of such figures as are now published, few, but those who have attempted similar work, can realise the amount of labour entailed, and the officials who are responsible for the report are to be complimented on its early appearance. While the aggregate production of wheat is a good one, looked at in the light of such yields as South Australia has been accustomed to in years gone by, it suffers when compared with the otturns of its immediate predecessors. The total yield for the season was 20,352,720 bushels, a decrease of 3,992,020 bushels compared with the crop of the previous season. The total area under wheat for grain last season was 2,190,782 acres, an increase on the previous year's total of 86,065 acres. The average yield is given as 9.29 bushels per acre, compared with 11.57 bushels per acre for the previous season, a decrease of 2.28 bushels per acre. The total production of hay (all kinds) was 605,239 tons, compared with 595,064 tons last year, an increase of 10,175 tons. The average was 1.16 tons per acre, compared with 1.35 tons, a decrease of 0.19. The following particulars are given:—The total acreage under all kinds of ce-reals for grain, hay, fodder, was 2,907,182 acres, against 2,689,607 acres for 1910-11, an increase of 217,575 acres. The total area is distributed as follows, the figures given in parentheses representing the acreage in 1910-11—Wheat (for grain and hay) 2,607,206 acres (2,444,181 acres); increase, 163,025 acres. Barley, 43,617 acres (38,084 acres); increase, 5,532 acres, Oats, 224,781 acres (175,715 acres); increase, 49,066 acres. Other cereals, 31,579 acres (31,627 acres); decrease, 0.48 acres.

DEALING WITH CRIMINALS.

The migration of criminals between the States is engaging the attention of the police authorities, and information has been received by the Police Department that the Victorian Government contemplate action with regard to the recent influx of criminals to their State from Sydney and Brisbane. It is no secret at the police headquarters that the masked and armed men who recently raided Mr. Couldery's residence at Elizabeth Bay, departed for Melbourne immediately after Judge Murray had passed a life sentence on Alfred Smith, the Randwick armed burglar. On arrival in the southern capital they engaged in their criminal occupation until a bitter quarrel, which occurred over the proceeds of a robbery, caused a split, two of the men going to Adelaide. In addition to these men three criminals sentenced in Adelaide to terms of imprisonment for having been illegally at large, but warrants for whose commitment were withheld for a week in order to give them an opportunity to leave the State, also went to Melbourne, where they were seen by the police. A Queensland criminal shunted out of that State, went to Melbourne, and another is on his way there. The arrival of these men naturally perturbed the Victorian police authorities, who have been asked by the Premier to furnish a report. It is stated that an appeal to the High Court in contemplated. Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act gives power to deal with the influx of criminals into Australia, but section 117 says a person resident in a State is not to be subjected in any State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a resident in another State. The High Court is therefore to be asked to decide whether the Influx of Criminals Act in Queensland and other States is an infringement of the Commonwealth Constitution Act. The law in this State provides for the arrest and punishment of any person coming into the State who had not been resident in the State prior to the beginning of the Act and who had within three years of his arrival been convicted in another State. The punishment inflicted is generally 12 months' imprisonment, after which the person punished is ordered out of the State, and usually makes his way south. To-day two arrests were made in Sydney under the Influx of Criminals Act. In one case a man from Queensland was found to have in his possession a five-chambered revolver, a box of cartridges, and an electric torch.

TASMANIAN DICTATOR.

Mr. Norman Cameron, M.H.A., has written a letter to the press defining his position in the new Tasmania Assembly, in which he as an Independent holds the balance of power between the parties. He agrees to accept the leadership of the Liberal Party and the portfolio of Minister of Lands with Mr. Whitsitt as Treasurer, the other portfolios to be selected by the party. He will repeal the powers given to the Railway Commissioner (Mr. Smith), and if the terms are not accepted as soon as Parliament meets he will put the Labor Party into office, after giving them notice that if they attempt to introduce legislation for any particular section of the community they will follow the Lewis Government.

Mr. Cameron who became well-known through out the Commonwealth when in the Federal Parliament, by the unique position he held between the parties, still claims to hold the balance of power in the State Parliament, and has offered the Liberal Party a way out of the difficulty by announcing his willingness to accept the leadership. The offer is not likely to be entertained by the party. Two members of the Liberal Party have pledged themselves to settle the difficulty by giving support to the Labor Party should it succeed to office, so long as its policy is kept within reasonable bounds. In that way the dictatorship of Mr. Cameron will be of no avail, even if he succeeds in ousting the Lewis Government, as he has threatened to do when Parliament meets.

FEDERAL CAPITAL DESIGNS.

The prizewinners in the Federal capital design competition are:—First prize, £1,750. Walter Burnley Griffin, architect and landscape architect, Chicago, U. S. A. Second prize, £750. Eliel Saarinen, architect, Helsingfors, Finland. Third prize, £500, Dr. Alfred Agache, architect and professor at the Free College of Social Science, Paris. These results were announced by the Minister of Home affairs after a ceremonial almost impressive in its solemnity. The Minister stated that the first design would not necessarily be adopted by the Government as that for the building of the city. All the plans would be examined by works officers, and notes made as to their ideas. Then a design would be formed, perhaps, based on one of the prize-winning designs, or perhaps containing the best points of many.

PORT LINCOLN AS A NAVAL BASE.

General work on the naval base will be a feature of the Naval Department during the financial year. Western Port, Port Stephens, and Cockburn Sound are the three naval base localities in which surveying has been proceeding. Port Lincoln (S.A.) will shortly be added to the list. The Minister of Defence has visited the spot and been impressed with its capacity as a harbor. Senator Pearce said the department would see what money was available and then proceed with the works.

A.

Taw Sein Ko, Government Archæologist, Burma, will take furlough early in July, and Mr. C. Duroiselle, Professor of Pali, Rangoon College, will act for him.

A small committee is being formed in Poona to co-operate with the All-India Industrial Conference as proposed by Mr. Mudholkar.

The annual durbar for the Deccan Sirdars will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on the 27th instant.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Scottish Churches Declare against the Measure.

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers.

London, June 1.

The General Assembly on the Church of Scotland decided at its sitting yesterday to petition the Government against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Lord Balfour of Burleigh declared that the Bill was outrageous and it would dismember a united Church, while its disendowment provisions revolted against every principle of justice.

The General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland has rejected a proposal in favour of the Bill.

THE CHURCHES.

London, June 1.

The church statistics for England and Wales for last year show the following figures:—

Anglican Church Communicants, 2,347,153; Sunday school pupils and teachers, 3,455,665; confirmations, 254,283; baptisms, 606,999. All these figures are higher than those for the preceding year. The increase in the number of confirmations amounted to 25 per cent.

Wesleyan Church: Members, 473,091; Sunday school pupils, 967,081.

Congregational Church: Members, 454,428; Sunday school pupils, 655,548.

Baptist Church: Members, 294,647; Sunday school pupils, 553,329.

The Nonconformist churches showed an aggregate decrease of 6,980 members and 29,633 Sunday school pupils. The statistics reveal the fact that the communicants of all the Protestant churches number about 5,000,000, while the Sunday school pupils number about 7,000,000. The churches are, therefore, in touch with one person out of every three in England and Wales.

London, June 2.

The "Times," commenting upon the proposed union of the Scottish churches states: The discussions will be memorable owing to the resultant unanimity of one Assembly and the practical unanimity of the other, which was inconceivable a generation ago. Everyone concerned desired to preserve the historic continuity of both churches, and while sacrificing nothing essential to create a really national church tolerant to everyone, the discussions made clear the danger of mixing the question of union with that of disestablishment. Many who in the abstract favoured disestablishment realised that its obtrusion would embarrass any measure of union.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

London, June 2.

It is estimated that the strike is costing the shipowners £300,000 a week.

The "Daily Telegraph" states—"Many of the strikers are demanding a ballot with regard to the position, as they believe that the majority favour a resumption of work."

The steamer services between London and St. Petersburg have been suspended, and those from Southampton to South Africa have been curtailed.

London, June 3.

At the dock head at Bermondsey on Saturday night a constable remonstrated with some disorderly strikers who had knocked a policeman insensible. A free fight between the police and 500 strikers ensued, and in the course of the disturbance Inspector Mann was stabbed in the right arm. Twelve rioters were arrested.

Mr. Torrey (chairman of the Atlantic Transport Company) states that the refusal of the employers to meet the strikers in conference was due to the fact that the masters were not prepared to sit in the same room as some of the strike leaders. This, however, did not apply to Mr. Harry Gosling.

The "Daily News" states that some weeks before the strike commenced the Government promised Mr. Harry Gosling (president of the National Federation of Transport Workers' Unions) that a full inquiry into the men's grievances would be made on condition that the strike notices were withheld. The men accepted the offer, but nevertheless the strike notices were issued.

THREATENING SPEECHES.

At a meeting of 30,000 strikers at Tower Hill yesterday Mr. Ruark (of the Stevedores Union), who presided, said that the strike leaders were not going to preach in favour of good behaviour any longer, as their doing so in the past had been taken as an indication of weakness. He recalled the fact that the Home Secretary (Mr. McKenna) had said that food must be brought to London, and he (Mr. Ruark) advised the men not to go hungry.

Mr. Harry Gosling (president of the National Federation of Transport Workers' Unions) urged the strikers to be more enthusiastic. There was plenty of work for them in keeping blacklegs away from the docks.

The members of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union received on Saturday £1 1s. each as strike pay. The stevedores are angry because they have received nothing, and they declare that their leaders have grossly misled them. Over 26,000 dockers are also without strike pay, but Mr. Ben Tillet promises that they will receive something by Tuesday or Wednesday. The strike fund of the Dockers' Union amounts to £38,000 while that of the Sailors and Firemen's Union amounts to £36,000.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Paris, June 2.

Several French journals regard the Italian operations against Turkey in the Aegean Sea as tantamount to the occupation of the Eastern Mediterranean by the Triple Alliance. One journal declares: "The situation cannot be tolerated by Great Britain and France, who must retain the supremacy of the Mediterranean. The conference between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, and Lord Kitchener at Malta is an indication that Great Britain is anxious to obtain a clear idea of the situation."

Rome, June 3.

Within the last six weeks the public have subscribed 2,000,000 francs (about £80,000) with the object of purchasing 100 aeroplanes for presentation to the Government for use in the Tripolitan war.

Tripoli City, June 3.

Hearing that a big caravan was attempting to pass from Tunis into Tripoli with supplies for the Turkish forces General Garioni, at the head of a detachment of Italian troops, set out with the object of surprising it. On his way he encountered 3,000 Turks and Arabs and dispersed them with heavy loss. He returned to his base without having found the caravan.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

St. Petersburg, June 2.

Dr. Soskice, reporting to the Famine Relief Committee, gives details of the terrible sufferings endured by the peasants in the stricken districts.

At Tobolsk, he states, a woman who had been starving for several days, suddenly became deranged at the sight of her child in agony. She flung herself upon the child and began gnawing it as if she were a wild beast.

On the Samara Steppes, he adds, an epidemic of scurvy is raging, and the peasants, losing all hope of succour, stretch themselves out in their huts and silently await death.

H. M. S. DELHI.

London, June 1.

The keel of the new Dreadnought, the "Delhi," was laid at Barrow yesterday. The vessel, which will have a speed of 22 knots, will carry ten of the latest 13·5 inch guns, each capable of throwing a shell weighing 1,400lb.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Mahomedan Meeting in the Municipal Hall.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

A MEETING of the principal members of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, presiding.

The objects of the meeting were to request the different Mahomedan leaders to assist the Health Department in preventing the spread of cholera, and to prevent the water in musjid tanks and vessels from being contaminated by persons who may have been in contact with cholera cases and dead bodies.

The following suggestions were also made to those present :—

No person should be allowed to wash in the tanks.

Bhatis should not be allowed to take water from the tanks for the purpose of filling drinking vessels or supplying houses.

No dead bodies should be allowed to be washed in the musjids.

People bringing vessels from houses in which cholera cases have occurred, and washing them, and their hands and mouths in the tanks at the musjid should be prohibited.

The tanks should be emptied frequently and cleaned, and all gharras emptied and cleaned and disinfected with permanganate of potash.

Over-ripe fruit, stale fish and meat and sweetmeats should be avoided.

All cases of diarrhœa and cholera should be reported to the Health Department and medical aid called in.

All evacuations from such cases should be disinfected and all clothes and bedding soaked with perchloride of mercury or izal fluid.

It was pointed out that the municipal water supply is good, but the water in the tanks and open vessels in the streets is contaminated. Persons washing infected clothes at public washing places may easily spread the disease as the bhistis fill their mushaks at these places and may convey the infection to houses.

The Executive Health Officer stated that he has seen many of the trustees of the various mosques and they have agreed to empty the tanks and clean them, and he has written to all the other musjids in the city asking them to do the same.

Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji have personally visited some of the mosques and given orders for cleaning.

It was suggested at the meeting that medical aid be given day and night. The Municipal Commissoner agreed to see this done. It was further suggested that more stand-pipes and bhistees (water bearers) be provided. This also the Municipal Commissioner approved.

It was then resolved that these suggestions be translated and printed in the Gujarati and Hindustani languages and distributed broadcast.

STREET CASES.

On Sunday at 5 p. m. a Christian named Francis Augustine, aged 18 years, was found ill from cholera in Princess Street and removed to Arthur Road Hospital.

A Hindu labourer named Narayan Ganesh, aged 40 years, was found ailing from cholera on Kalbadevi Road and removed to the Hospital.

A Mahomedan, named Hatha Hajee, aged 45 years was found suffering from cholera on Mutton Street and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

In "C" Division two cases of cholera are reported to have been found in the street. One is that of a mendicant named Bhaishankar Vithal aged 30, who was removed to the Arther Road Hospital. In the other case the dead body of a mendicant named Fakir Sahib, aged 25, was found lying near the New Masjid at Pydhonie. Dr. Kothare, who examined the body, declared that death was due to cholera.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

Mr. E. Ingle, First Grade Customs Preventive Officer, residing at Watson's Annexe, was attacked by cholera yesterday at noon. He was conveyed to the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital where every care is taken by Dr. Choksey and others. He is said to be lying in a precarious state. Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, soon after hearing the news, motored to the Hospital to make personal enquiries.

Enquiries made at 1 a. m. elicited the reply that Mr. Ingle was in a "low" condition.

Late last night, a Mr. Cassells, also a Preventive Officer, who had been living with Mr. Ingle, was also admitted to the hospital suffering from cholera.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 16th June to 6 a.m. on 17th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	0	2
Same date last year.....	10	8
Total mortality for the day from all causes		153
Same date last year.....		66

THE PIR SAHIB.

Departure from Bombay for Ajmere.

As large numbers of Mahomedans are visiting Ajmere where a "Urus" (religious fair) is being held, the Pir Sahib of Bagdad expressed a desire to visit the town. Mr. Chotani, whose guest the Pir Sahib has been during his stay in Bombay, accordingly arranged with the Railway authorities to run a special train for the Pir and his entourage. This train left Colaba station at 5 p. m. yesterday. Owing to the present cholera scare, the number of passengers who travelled with the Pir Sahib was not as large as was expected.

Superintendent Flanagan, Inspector Guider and Inspector Mirza, with nine European constables superintended the arrangements at the station and outside.

The crowd eagerly attempted to catch a glimpse of the Pir, and many rushed along the platform while the train was steaming out of the station.

The Pir was accompanied by his uncle and several others.

A Calcutta telegram says that an Indian diamond mining company has been formed in Calcutta, with Sir P. K. Tagore as chairman of the directors.

At the annual meeting of the India General Navigation and Railway Company Mr. A. Simson, who presided, said that it was too early to speak with any real foundation of the prospects of the current year, but there was reason for hopefulness in as much as the gross earnings to date were well ahead of those of last year. The public recognition of the importance to trade of the development and maintenance of navigable waterways seemed to be gaining ground in India, and the formation of a public body to deal with the conservation of rivers was now not only being generally advocated but was also being sympathetically considered in official quarters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTILLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Testamentary Application over Parsi Will.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of Sirdar Nowroji Dorabji Padumji and Mr. Beramji D. Padumji executors of the will of the late Mr. Sorabji Padumji, asked for directions from his lordship on the question whether certain words, relating to six immovable properties and certain ornaments, should be allowed to remain or should be struck off from the will before probate was granted.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the deceased's son, Nusserwanji; Mr. Setalwad for Bai Putlibai and Mr. Desai for Bai Jerbai, daughters of the testator.

Mr. Davar said that the matter had been argued before the ecclesiastical registrar, Mr. Kajiji, and he referred the matter to his lordship for directions under the High Court rules. He said if the words were allowed to remain the daughters would get equal shares with the son in the estate, if not, the son would get four times the portion each daughter would get.

His lordship observed that that was a highly contentious matter and he could not try the question under the rule.

Mr. Setalwad said as all the parties were agreed, his lordship should fix the matter for some day, hear the evidence and decide it.

His lordship ruled that he could not do so. The parties, he said, should go to the Registrar, who would hear them on the question whether the words in dispute were attested or not, and then grant probate of the will with or without those words. The aggrieved party should then, if advised, file a caveat and the matter would come to him in due course and he would then expedite the hearing.

The application was, accordingly, dismissed and the question of costs reserved.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Nawab of Bela's Secretary Arrested in Bombay.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Taki, Bombay C. I. D., charged Narandas Sunderji who is described as private secretary of the Nawab of Bela, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with cheating a jeweller of Delhi, at Surat, in respect of jewellery to the extent of Rs. 30,000 and Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Khan, a Bombay jeweller in respect of Rs. 9,000 worth of jewellery.

The Inspector arrested the accused at Jacob's Circle on the previous day.

The case was adjourned to June 28th when the Nawab of Bela is expected to be put on his trial before the same Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ganpat Sadanand, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a bicycle, the property of Mr. John Stephen, Customs Preventive Service.

The accused was released from jail on Saturday last and on the same day stole the bicycle.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which were to be spent in solitary confinement.

THEFT OF GRAMAPHONES.

Dattaram Raghunath Rajvadhakhs, who is now serving a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment in His Majesty's Common Jail, for cheating Dhanamal Chellaram, a local jeweller, was yesterday charged by Inspector Morris, C. I. D., Bombay, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, with cheating James and Company, in respect of gramaphones valued at Rs. 400.

The accused posed as Secretary of Hindustan Trading Company of Lahore and induced the complainants to give him the gramaphones for which, he averred he had some purchasers in Goa. The accused then said that the machines were detained in Goa by the Customs authorities. The police were informed and it was ascertained that the machines were sold to certain parties and the money was received by the accused.

Yesterday afternoon the accused was convicted and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Shaik Mahomed Haji Abdulla, of Huzuria Mohulla, complained to the police of alleged criminal breach of trust by Rajena, a woman, in respect of Rs. 1,473 value of ornaments and sovereigns. The complainant is a dealer in cycles etc. and lived in the ground-floor of the house in which the accused lived. Some two years ago he gave her 160 sovereigns for safe custody out of which he took back 75 sovereigns. About ten months ago he gave the accused 11 gold earrings valued at Rs. 115 as a loan as she wanted the same for the use of her daughter, who was going to Kirkee. The earrings had not been returned. About two months ago he also gave her some ornaments valued at Rs. 83, for her own use, when she was going to Kirkee. These also she did not give him back on her return.

A fortnight ago she disappeared from her house in Bombay. The complainant went in search of her to Kirkee and thence to Poona, where she was found. He questioned her about the ornaments and the sovereigns, and she denied all knowledge of them. A complaint was lodged against her with the Poona police.

On the 9th inst. the Poona police recovered some ornaments, given by the accused to a relative and also some from her son. The Poona police sent them over to Bombay for disposal and the accused was also presented before the Bombay police. She then stated that no ornament was entrusted to her by the complaintant, and the ornaments seized by the Poona police belonged to her. Also the sovereigns were obtained out of the money she received after mortgaging her house at Kirkee for Rs. 800 to a tailor.

Mr. Olivera yesterday after hearing Inspector Stenton, who is in charge of the case, allowed the accused on bail of Rs. 500 and adjourned the matter to the 25th inst., to enable the accused to bring witnesses from Poona.

YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Inspector De Burgh charged Maya Motiram (15), a Hindu boy, with the attempt to committ a theft on Saturday at Paydonie. Mr H. S. Atkins was boarding a tram car when he felt someone touching his pocket. He turned round and saw the accused. The magistrate ordered the accused to receive nine stripes.

BOMBAY COOK'S METHODS.

Peerajie Eakoo (30), Hindu, a cook in the employ of Mr. H. E. G. Turner was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oliveira yesterday. The charge against him was criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4. It was stated in the course of the evidence that on Friday Mr. Turner gave the cook a five rupee note to make bazaar purchases. The accused spent a rupee and disappeared with the remaining money. He was arrested on Sunday. The Magistrate took a lenient view of the case in convicting the accused. He also ordered that if the fine of Rs. 10 be recovered Mr. Turner be given Rs. 4.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Thomas Barton Smith, European, an ex-fireman, was yesterday ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse, by Mr. Oliveira, as he was found wandering about without any means of subsistence.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Mahomed Ismail Bilayat Husain, (30), was charged by Inspector Stenton before Mr. Oliveira, with house-breaking and theft at the house of Moose Yona on the 13th inst. The accused was arrested by the police on the 15th inst. A Marwari, with whom he pledged the stolen property and another who identified the property, gave evidence. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He had been convicted twice before.

Lala Wala (30) and Sawa Gowa (25), Municipal sweepers, were convicted of house-breaking and theft yesterday by Mr. Oliveira. The two men were challenged on the morning of the 13th instant by the policeman on duty. In the hand of Lala Wala was found a carpet, which he said belonged to his wife; but the policeman disbelieving them took them to the shop of Shioji Pansi, which was near by as he complained of the loss of a carpet. He closed his shop on the night of 15th, and on return next morning found that the bars of the window facing the courtyard had been removed. His Worship sentenced each man to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or, in default, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HUSBAND STABS WIFE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, Inspector J. Stenton charged Kalla Harji (22), a Hindu iron-smith, with voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Gungabai. The accused and his wife had not been living happily for some time, and separated. On Sunday last he called on her, and after closing the doors and shutters of the room stabbed her in thirteen places. The accused pleaded "guilty." The Magistrate remarked, in convicting the accused, that though the wounds were not serious the assault seemed to be premeditated and a most brutal one. His Worship sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH TRAM-DRIVING.

Amatkhan Jotakhan (30) Mahomedan tram driver, was charged by Deputy Inspector Sargon before Mr. Oliveira with rash and negligent driving of his car so as to endanger human life. The accused was driving the car on Saturday evening through Ballasram St. A private carriage belonging to Mr. Hassanally Mahomedally, with ladies inside, was trying to pass a mail; and in doing so the carriage had to go over the tram line. At that time the tram car, driven by the accused, came from behind and struck the carriage, damaging it badly. Fatima Bi, a lady who was inside, was also slightly injured. It was stated that the accused gave no warning. The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 19th and ordered the accused to continue on police bail.

SCHOOL-BOY CRIMINAL.

Jaffer Mahomed (10), a Mahomedan school-boy, was ordered to receive six stripes by Mr. Oliveira yesterday for stealing four gold rings valued at Rs. 70 belonging to his uncle, who was the complainant.

HINDU WOMAN CONVICTED.

Dewah Bai alias Tejubai, (28), a Hindu woman with two previous convictions against her, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday by Mr. Oliveira on two charges of theft of copper wires belonging to the Telephone Co. and two drain pipe joints belonging to another man.

The accused admitted the two previous convictions. Regarding how she came in possession of the copper wires she stated that the police search forced the wire into her basket. That statement the Magistrate did not believe, and therefore convicted and sentenced her to suffer one month's imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

SIAMESE QUEEN'S PEARLS.

De Boseck Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

IN the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Ebden passed sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on Jules Paul de Boseck, who was charged with retaining stolen property, namely, two pearls which it is alleged formed part of a necklace which was sent out by the Association of Diamond Merchants, London, to the Queen of Siam, but which mysteriously disappeared.

Mr. Baktenberg, for the defence, said before sentence was passed he should like to say a few words on behalf of the accused. He would ask His Lordship to take into consideration the fact of his not having been well for a long time and his present weak condition, and also the fact that he had been locked up for a considerable portion of time. He might also mention with regard to punishment—subject to anything that might transpire later, when the reserved points come before the full bench—the prosecution did not wish to press for any severe punishment.

His Lordship said the accused had been found guilty on Tuesday last, but sentence was deferred pending the determination of certain points which he had thought it necessary to reserve. He must take the view that the offence was of a serious nature. He did propose not to pass sentence until the matter of those points had been determined, but as it appeared that the full court had power in itself to alter any sentence passed, it seemed to him that the sentence ought to be passed before the case went to appeal. The maximum punishment for which the accused was liable was three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, the amount of which was not expressed but which must be within reason. He thought he must impose what seemed to him an exemplary sentence in the case, and the sentence would be two years' imprisonment. In the meantime accused would remain in the Civil Prison under custody.

On the application of Mr. Gaunt, for the prosecution, a copy of the statement made by the accused at Bow-street was ordered to be copied and certified, and the pearls were also handed back to be returned to England in connection with the civil case.

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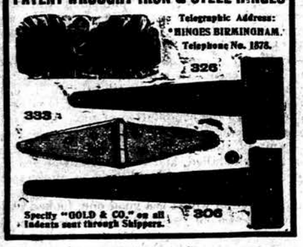

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FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Harwood League and Other Interests.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

THE reference made in these notes yesterday to junior football has, it is satisfactory to note, aroused some interest, and it becomes necessary to state why the matter of junior football is to receive special attention. It is well-known, we think, that the junior Rovers tournament, which possesses an excellent cup for competition, has somewhat fallen off in recent years, and has not received from our sporting friends all the attention it deserves. It is admitted, of course, that from the spectacular point of view, the junior game cannot be expected to draw gates, and it has frequently happened that the youngsters have fought out strenuously-contested cup ties in the presence of a few friends and officials. The fact seems to have been lost sight of entirely that most local civilian clubs must depend in large measure on local players to compose their teams, and it is true to say that we have gone back in this city because junior and school football has been neglected. The object of the present movement is to remedy this and, provided the ground difficulty can be overcome—and there is a chance of overcoming it—we believe it will be remedied. Calcutta provides us with an object lesson in this respect. There every school and college has its team and on Saturday afternoons it is possible to tour the maidan and see a score of matches in progress. Of course there is no playing ground problem and this has much to do with it.

Another point is that in Bombay, unfortunately, the football and cricket seasons run along together. Consequently, the whole of the maidan between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Municipal offices is devoted to the latter game, as is the greater and best portion of the Marine Lines ground, with a large slice of the Oval. In years to come when the Back Bay reclamation scheme has given us more land, more may be available for recreation purposes, but even that is uncertain, so that whatever scheme is devised present resources only can be taken into account. We hope the outstanding problems will be faced, for the encouragement of the game among the juniors is important, if football is to remain with us as a serious proposition.

It is noteworthy that in two years, three local civilian teams have gone under, either temporarily or altogether, namely the Commercial Gymkhana, the Volunteer Artillery and the Telegraphs. None of the three had done anything brilliant in recent times, but the Telegraphs had been a good side, and only last year gave promise of better things. When that excellent sportsman, Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, was in Bombay, the men seemed to keep together: but now, for serious purposes, the team has gone. Another remarkable fact is, that the local Customs Service has been unable to enter the fray. In Calcutta the 'prentive men make up a serious factor in the two leading competitions. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, will be able to say a good deal about that, for he played regularly for the Customs Club, in all branches of sport, he being at that time the head of the Calcutta Customs. The conditions prevailing in the two cities may be different: Is the difference sufficiently marked to prevent sport in Bombay?

Lady football enthusiasts will welcome the news that from next Saturday it will be possible to hire, at a small charge, cushions. The "grand-stand" seats are very hard, and the innovation will be welcomed.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

ARMY TEMPERANCE..... 1 BOMBAY GYMKHANA... 0

The game played on the Cooperage yesterday between the R.A.T.A. team from the Warwickshires and the Bombay Gymkhana had been anticipated rather eagerly. First, because it was a matter of interest to see what sort of a second team could be produced in the Colaba infantry lines, and second, because so much had been heard of the Gymkhana. To take the latter team first—there were three new faces, Rowsell in goal, Morris at half-back, and Simmons in the forward line. Rowsell was pretty severely tested and, generally, acquitted himself well. He showed a tendency, however, to leave his post, and twice was guilty of flagrant errors of judgment. For a first appearance, however, he was good. Morris and Simmons both obviously tired before the game was half through, and we should like to see more of them before saying more. Deane and Wilmott, in their old positions, were good, the former in particular. Barratt was strong, though occasionally erractic, at right-half, while Onslow in the centre position shared with Morton, in the same position on the other side, the distinction of being the best defender on the field. The forward line needs recasting. Yesterday, Cupper, notwithstanding certain defects, was the best of the five; but Hargreaves and Osborne-Smith have not yet opened out their joints sufficiently. Evans was fairly good throughout with occasional touches of real excellence.

The soldiers on the whole were disappointing, though out and out a better team than the civilians. The defence was strong, particularly at half, but the forwards while at times playing clever football, looked polish. Smith on the outside right position was the best of the five. The game was very far advanced, indeed, before their attack was well together. In the first half, playing with the wind, and served well by their defence, they made very little of the opportunities offered them, and unless they can do better than yesterday, they will scarcely rise to second place in the league table. The safest and fairest thing to say is that they are yet an undeveloped team and require more practice together in league football, before they can reach the level of their regimental eleven. We had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Ashenhurst's work with the whistle. It was consistently good throughout the game.

Play began a few minutes late and after the start there was some scrambling in mid-field before the men settled down to their work. Then the soldiers sprinted off, Smith and Keef being prominent until the former was held up by Onslow, who cleared. But they were soon back again to be met by Deane. A foul against Evans, an offside against Simmons, and some particularly weak work by the Gymkhana defence saw the Temperance men close in and the civilians had twice to concede corners before they obtained relief. Barratt got the ball well away out to Evans who transferred neatly to Simmons who, however, was easily beaten by George. A free kick on the line to the Gymkhana gave possession to Osborne Smith who threw away what seemed to be an easy chance. The soldiers then transferred play and for a time we saw a series of even bouts. The Gymkhana eventually emerged to the good, Hargreaves and Simmons putting in some useful work, but Osborne Smith once more failed to do the right thing. The R.A.T.A. forwards became prominent for a time, until checked by Wilmott, after which another spell of even play was witnessed. Up to this the ball had rarely passed the backs on either side except to be kicked harmlessly over the line. The first really effective work was by the soldiers, Bolton just missing off a free kick and immediately afterwards Smith sent a fine shot in which, went abegging because none of his colleagues happened to be on the spot. Rowsell rushed out to save but missed and as the ball got over the line before the other soldier forwards came up, the Gymkhana had their first narrow escape. But a minute later the ball came in from the wing and Keef had no difficulty in scoring. Even play followed and then the Gymkhana attacked, a promising movement being spoiled by Osborne-Smith lying off side. The Temperance men pressed from the free kick and Rowsell had a fairly hot time for a minute, but cleared cleverly and effectively. The Gymkhana had another narrow escape about this time through a foul by Barratt and still another, a minute later, when Rowsell deserted his post to stop a low shot from Keef. It was the civilians' luck that they cleared without disaster, and then Evans, Simmons and Cupper got away, the latter being robbed at the crucial moment through slowness by Morton and play was once more transferred, the Gymkhana being kept on the defensive for some little time. Four minutes of hard driving rain intervened and somewhat spoiled the game. But before the interval arrived both teams had again attacked, fruitlessly. Play was in mid-field at half-time when the score stood :—

R. A. T. A..... 1 goal.
GYMKHANA..... nil.

Resuming play after the interval the soldiers were the first to attack, but before they became dangerous Wilmott cleared and passed out to Simmons, who transferred to Cupper. But the defence prevailed although after a time the Gymkhana, who were now playing more strongly, came back again, Morris trying a long shot which Bignell cleared without difficulty. Not so, however, with a second from Hargreaves, which he muddled and gave away a corner. The ball was well placed by Evans and Barratt almost scored. A second corner was conceded but the Temperance men got well away from Osborne-Smith's poor kick in. They were stopped by Wilmott, who played a brilliant game throughout, but after Evans and Hargreaves had made a futile attempt to pierce the opposite defence Wilmott had to stop another rush in which Smith was prominent. The Gymkhana had the best of the next five minutes, played in the rain, Cupper, Evans, Hargreaves and Onslow all catching the eye. Bolton and Morton defended very steadily and their side was able to clear. A free kick to the soldiers saw Smith in possession once more and he passed in beautifully from the wing, Smart losing a certain chance of increasing his score through lying offside. Give and take play followed, in which both teams had equal shares and then the Gymkhana had another narrow escape, Deane being their saviour. And so it went on until time was called, each team attacking in turn, the defence on both sides being too strong to be broken. Throughout the second half the Gymkhana held their own and if their forwards had been as good at close quarters as in the open, they should have made a draw of the game. As it was no further point was scored and the game ended :—

R. A. T. A..... 1 goal.
GYMKHANA..... nil.

The teams were :—

R. A. T. A.—Goal, Bignell; backs, Bolton and Murrell; half-backs, George, Morton and Hughes; forwards, Smith, Keef, Hastings, Smart and Dyson.

Bombay Gymkhana :—Goal, Rowsell, backs, Wilmott and Deane; half-backs, Barratt, Onslow and Morris; forwards, Evans, Simmons, Hargreaves, Cupper and Osborne-Smith.

Referee :—Mr. Ashenhurst.

This evening :—Byculla Mechanics' Institute vs. Hornets.

THE CALCUTTA LEAGUE.

It is very difficult to say yet how the European civilian local teams will shape up in the coming tournament; probably the weakness of the different clubs attacking lines will be cured, and it is only to be hoped that better form will follow, writes a contemporary. The Black Watch are not likely to lose a single point in the League, and they are certainly the strongest combination in the tournament, but they have been favoured by Dame Fortune, and but for this, the Scotch regiment would have had two points deducted from their maximum number. In both first encounters against the Middlesex and Calcutta, whom they beat by two goals each the margins should have been one less, but in their return matches against both the Dum-Dum team and Calcutta, whom they beat by the narrowest of margins, the goals in both the matches were netted from palpably offside positions, and but for these blunders on the part of the referees, these two games would have ended in draws. The Black Watch, it is true, not only played better football than the Middlesex and Calcutta, and the Rifle regiment in addition enjoyed the larger share of attacking, still their victories in both these matches were owing to errors of the referees. The two matches of the week, and of the season, were when the Black Watch played the Middlesex on the Dalhousie ground last Saturday, and the match between the Scotch regiment and Calcutta, on Wednesday.

Not only was the football of a higher class when the two military teams met, but the shooting too was infinitely superior. Piggot and Brown, the two rival military goalies, had plenty to do, especially the Middlesex man, some of his saves being really marvellous. The match on the Calcutta ground was one of lost opportunities and rarely in a game of this character have chances been so flagrantly wasted. The pace all through the first half was a terribly hot one, but after ends had been changed the Calcutta and the Black Watch players slackened their efforts, and it was only during the closing stages of the game that the civilian forwards put on a spurt again, and made strenuous efforts to draw level. But Chesterton and Jenkins were slow and hesitating, and many fine centres by Sherman and even Fenn went a begging. Both goals had many narrow escapes, but the ball was throughout the fifty minutes only netted once, and that from a palpably off-side position. Victor Sherman, who was at Nagpur, has, I am glad to say, been transferred to Calcutta, and in the match against the Black Watch, he was the shining light of the evening. Connor, the little man on the extreme left, was most prominent on the military side, and others who were also conspicuous were Pooler, Davey, Crawford, H. Sherman, and Fenn, for Calcutta; and Foster, Watson, Egerton, and Richmond, for the Scotch team. Gaunt played a hard game, but he would do better if he were to pay more attention to the ball than the man.

The Customs gave a most brilliant account of themselves when playing against the Garrison Artillery last Monday, whom they beat by three goals to nil. But on the Saturday previous the forwards of the Riversiders, especially D'Silva, gave a miserable display against the Dals who won by a goal to nil. The old Trades Club won on their merits, and on Wednesday Dalhousie should have taken both points from the Rangers. This game ended in a draw of one all, but the Rangers can thank Fitzpatrick for saving them from defeat. The late Customs man kept goal in his best style, and, but for his fine saves, the Dals would have won.

The other matches were of no importance. Calcutta beat the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday by 3—0 while the Rangers and R. G. A. played a draw of one all the same evening.

Appended is the League table up to date :—

	Goals.						
	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Black Watch ...	9	9	0	0	20	2	18
Customs ...	9	4	2	3	11	9	11
Rangers ...	9	2	1	6	6	6	10
Middlesex ...	8	3	2	3	11	5	9
Calcutta ...	9	4	5	0	9	11	8
Dalhousie ...	9	2	3	4	7	10	8
70th R. G. A...	9	1	7	1	2	14	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	8	1	6	1	1	11	3

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GAS vs. ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday between the Bombay Gas Co. Social Club and the Army and Navy Stores Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the former on the first innings by 13 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY GAS CO.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
Peters, c O. Longland, b W. Longland ...	...	2	c Mirker, b Longland ...	...	2
Edwards, b Mirker	...	3	c C. Longland, b W. Longland	...	20
Chenker, b Mirker	...	11	c Tweedle, b Mirker	...	15
Pitale, run out	...	6	b Naik...	...	7
Sadanand, l-b-w, Longland	...	2	b Longland	...	0
Paisley, run out	...	8	c Tweedle, b Naik	...	7
Woodford, b Mirker	...	0	st. Richer, b Longland....	...	29
Burch, c Hill, b Longland		0	not out	...	13
Woods, b Naik...	...	7	b Longland	...	0
Fagel, not out	...	1	b Naik....	...	18
Keshrinath, c Naik, b Longland ...	...	2	c Mirker, b Naik		1
Extras	...	9	Extras	...	0
Total	...	51	Total...		113

ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
Sargon, b Pagel	...	5	c Butch, b Sadanand	...	3
W. Longland, b Pagel	...	2	not out	...	10
Richer, b Pitale	...	8	not out...	...	3
C. Longland, run out	...	0	b Paisley	...	1
Hill, c Edwards, b Pitale.		2	c Paisley, b Sadanand	...	5
Tweedle, b Pitale	...	2	b Paisley	...	8
Macintyre, not out	...	0	b Paisley	...	0
Naik, b Pagel...	...	4	} Did not bat		
Mirker, c Peters, b Pitale		8			
Bennett, c Chonker, b Edwards ...	...	0			
Pellamy, b Edwards	...	1			
Extras	...	6	Extras	...	9
Total	...	38	Total (for 5 wkts)		59

FRIENDS' UNION vs FORT VIJAYA.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday.

FRIENDS' UNION.

S. D. Thakur, 6; R. V. Agasker, 29; S. A. Shete 31; Vithal, 14; M. R. Deo, 10; G. H. Bhatvadeker, 10; W. B. Talpade, 0; T. W. Joshi, 0; D. A. Shete, (not out) 11; Gorakshker, 1; R. K. Telang, 5; Extras, 17; total 134.

FORT VIJAYA.

H. S. Bhat, 3; V. M. Dalal, 8; H. H. Doshi, 8; M. M. Bhat, 0; D. Kanjee, 4; J. K. Kapadia, 4; O. B. Muckdam, 0; Laljee, 9; V. D. Dalal, 1; Yeshwantra, 2; H. Thakersey (not out) Extras 10, total 44.

FRIENDS' UNION CLUB.

June 9—Bombay Police Cricket Club.
" 16—Fort Vijaya Cricket Club
" 23—Daivadnya Cricket Club.
" 29 } Poona Gymkhana.
July 7—New Hindu Cricket Club.
" 14—Empire Cricket Club.
" 21—New Hindu Union Cricket Club.
" 28—Gujarati Union Cricket Club.
Aug 4—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
" 11—Young Hindu Cricket Club.
" 18—Bombay Young Cricketers.
" 25—New Shivaji Cricket Club.
" 27—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Sept 1—Jolly Cricket Club.
" 4—Parsi Baronet Cricket Club.
" 7—Bombay Gymkhana.
" 22—Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club.
" 23—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

R. G. A. vs. R. I. M. OFFICERS.

An all day match was played at Colaba on Sunday between the R. I. M. Officers C. C. and the R. G. A. Bombay, resulting in a win for the former by an innings and 94 runs. Scores :—

R. G. A.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
C. Sergt. Thompson, c Turbett, b O.-Smith ...		2	b Collins	...	2
Sergt. Thompson, c Robertson, b Turbett ...		4	b O.-Smith	...	0
Gnr. Warnett, b Turbett	...	9	b Turbett	...	12
Lieut. Curtis, b O.-Smith		13	run out	...	1
Corpl. Toft, b Collins ...		8	c Sharvell, b O.-Smith	...	3
Gnnr. Jerram, c O.-Smith, b Robertson...	...	6	b O.-Smith	...	19
Major Hope, b Collins ...		0	not out...	...	8
Bmdr. Platt, b O.-Smith		3	b O.-Smith	...	0
Gnnr. Connolly, b O.-Smith		2	c Lane, b O.-Smith		12
Bmdr. Anderson, not out.		2	c and b O.-Smith..		13
Gnnr. Boulsover, b O.-Smith ...	...	0	b Collins	...	0
Extrrs ...		13	Extras ...		0
Total ...		62	Total...		70

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Engr. Collins, hit wicket, b Thompson ...	...	39
Engr. Wood, c Hope, b Boulsover	...	16
Lieut. Vibart, b Thompson ...	...	9
Lieut. Turbett, b Thompson ...	...	0
Sub.-Lieut. Osborne-Smith, st Anderson, b Connolly ...	...	20
Chief Engr. Sharvell, b Boulsover	...	42
Lieut. Marsden, b Boulsover ...	...	34
Engr. Robertson, b Warnett ...	...	38
Lieut. Lane, b Thompson ...	...	16
Engr. F. Bishop-Drake, c and b Thompson		1
Engr. Greenlees, not-out ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	11
Total ...		226

FOREIGN CABLES

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June, 1912.

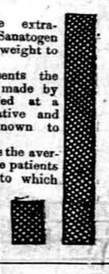
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	17	11	5 p.m.	2	21
Suez.....	17	2	0 p.m.	0

LOSS OF WEIGHT IN MALARIA.

How Doctors are working to Restore it.

The loss of body weight is one of the most noticeable of the direct consequences of Malaria. Obviously, therefore, it is one of those most distressing to the patient as well as to his friends, for it interferes in a marked manner with his appearance. From every point of view it is of the greatest importance that the weight which has been lost should be restored with the utmost rapidity. This is, necessarily, under ordinary conditions, a difficult thing to do, for the causes which have reduced the patient's digestive strength have likewise reduced his digestive powers, and weight can be acquired only through the digestive system.



This diagram shows the extraordinary way in which Sanatogen enables those who have lost weight to recover it.

The smaller figure represents the average increase in weight made by eight patients who were fed at a hospital on the most restorative and weight producing food known to the authorities.

The larger figure represents the average increase in weight of the patients treated with the same food to which Sanatogen had been added.

It will be noticed that their weight increased about five times as much in the same time.

Happily, as every doctor knows, when the acute stage of the fever is over a ready means of restoring this weight is at his hand by the use of Sanatogen. It does not matter whether the sufferer is an adult or a child, the effect of Sanatogen in such conditions is invariably so rapid that it seems to act like a charm. This is due to its composition—the body-building part of pure cow's milk chemically combined with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the brain and nervous system. The use of Sanatogen tones and revitalises every organ of the body and, as it were, makes the feeble flickering flame of life burn vigorously and strongly, so that the feeling of weakness which is so marked a characteristic of the sufferer from malaria rapidly vanishes. Sanatogen's power of increasing weight is strikingly shown in a case quoted by "The General Practitioner." "A woman 5 ft. 7 in. in height had dwindled to 7st. 11lbs. She was ordered two teaspoonfuls of Sanatogen thrice daily. At the end of a week she had gained 1 lb. 3 ozs., and at the end of three weeks she had increased 7 lbs. in weight."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mr. Sydney Kidman, the Queensland cattle-king, who recently made an extended tour in India, and spent sometime in India, holds more land than anyone else in Australia, probably more than any other individual in the world, his runs aggregating something like 50,000 square miles, which is, he confesses, "far too much for any one man to have." Leaving his parents' home, near Adelaide, forty-two years ago, at the age of thirteen, to seek his fortune, he secured employment as a cowboy on the Gipps station at 10s. a week. Then he carted wood and drove bullocks on the Darling, and was one of the first at the Cobar rush. With his brother George, he went in for cattle and horse-dealing, and, in partnership with others, took "out-back" mail-contracts in various States of Australia. There was a lot of money made in those days, and Mr. Kidman got his share of it. He finds the atmosphere of cities hard to breathe, and is never so happy as when travelling in a buggy across the huge tracts in Queensland where he is monarch of all the surveys.

Mr. Coulson Kernahan tells, on the authority of the late Mr. Edward Whymper in the June "Strand" a story of Tennyson which may or may not have already got into print. At a garden-party a rather gushing young girl went up to the hostess and said: "Oh, is that really, as I'm told, Lord Tennyson sitting there by himself smoking on that rustic seat?" "Yes, my dear, that is he," was the reply. "Oh, I should so like to meet him. Do introduce me," said the girl. "My dear, Lord Tennyson hates to be bothered by strangers," answered the hostess, "and one reason, perhaps, why he comes to see me is that he knows I never exploit him in that way." "Oh, but I should love to be able to say I've met him," persisted the other. "Well, 'say' you have met him and leave it at that," was the answer. The girl, however, would take no refusal. "Lord Tennyson," said the hostess, when the two had walked together to the seat where the Laureate was smoking, "this is Miss B——, daughter of an old friend of mine, who is very, very anxious to have the honour of saying 'How do you do?' to you." "How d'you do?" responded Tennyson gruffly and scarcely looking up. Seating herself beside him, the girl attempted awkardly to carry on some sort of conversation, but as all she got in reply was an occasional "Humph!" or else stony silence, she lost her nerve and began, schoolgirl-wise, to wriggle and to fidget in her seat. Then the great man spoke, "You're like the rest of them," he grunted. "You're laced too tightly. I can hear your stays creak." Abashed and embarrassed, the girl withdrew. Later in the afternoon Tennyson came behind her, and, laying a hand on her shoulder, said kindly, "I was wrong just now, young lady. It wasn't your stays I heard creaking, but my braces. They're hitched up too tightly. Sorry." And he lounged away. Mr. Kernaham in the same article gives a description of Mr. Whymper's house at Southend. A more unhomelike place could hardly be imagined. To ensure solitude and quiet, Whymper had made an arrangement by which he took practically the whole of what is called an "apartment house." It was a tall building with basement-rooms below and at least three stories above. In the top story Whymper himself lived and in the very bottom—the basement, in fact—his housekeeper or landlady and her family had their rooms. All the intervening stories were, by Whymper's command, left vacant. The windows of the basement were curtained, but Whymper's own room was curtainless, carpetless, and barrack-bare except for a few necessary pieces of furniture and photographs of his own taking. On the floor was a rolled-up mattress to which he pointed "That," he said, with a queer smile, "is my bed. The rugs and pillow are inside. At night I unroll the thing and there I am. What could be simpler?"

Mrs. Lecky, whose death was recently announced, survived her famous husband, the Right Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, by less than ten years. Herself the possessor of no mean literary gifts, she became his biographer, the work appearing about two years after his death. Of Dutch birth and daughter of a Dutch General, Baron von Dedem, Mrs. Lecky was a Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of William III., father of the present young Queen Wilhelmina, in whose service she continued up to the time of her marriage in June 1871. "It was one of the little ironies of life," wrote Mrs. Lecky, "that Lecky, who desired his wedding to be as quiet as possible, should have been married at a Court; but this was inevitable, as Queen Sophia wished it to be from her house. The civil ceremony took place at the Hotel de Ville, and the religious service at the British Legation, over which at that time Admiral Harris presided. The wedding breakfast was given by the Queen at the House in the Wood, in the fine hall called Oranje Zaal. . . . . Prince Alexander, the Queen's second son, proposed the health of the newly married couple, which Lecky acknowledged in a few felicitous and graceful words such as he always had at his command." It may also be recalled that Professor Lecky was frequently brought into close association with leading men of the Dutch race. President Kruger was on more than one occasion his guest in London, and in 1896, at a meeting of the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, he delivered a very sympathetic appreciation of the Boers and their views of life and trend of thought. His denunciation of the Jameson Raid in the well-known work. "The Map of Life," was a further indication of his sympathies.

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HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

316-09—Daph F. D. The Jam Mfg. Co. and others vs. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smethem.
1101-10—Batliwala (for pauper) Jairam Doongarsey vs. Dewabai widow, Tyabji D Co.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
780-05—Craigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others. M B Chotia.
371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.
242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S A Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.
826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Short Causes.

553-11—Ard H D and Co Tyab H Dalal vs Abba Mahomed H Lutiff and others.
573-11—Payne and Co Mia Mahomed H J M Chhotani vs Tejsey Rowji Jam R and D
923-11—Shamrao M and H Sha Shivji Ladha and others vs Sha Thakersey Versey.
935-11—In Person Mahomedally Shamsudin and others vs Adamally Esufally.
1070-11—Mulla and Mulla D D Patell and Co vs Haimraj Zairam Payne and Co.
18-12—Bickneli M and R Indersingh Jeshirji vs Allumchand Amratlal and others.
76-12—Payne and Co Ramkisondas Balkisandas and others vs Salegram Boodhumall.
199-12—Mulla—Noor Mahomed C Soruji vs Sabjially Cassum and another—M K and Ch.
255-12—Tyabji D and Co—Noor Mahomed H Abba vs Abdul Rehman bin Ahmed Mujawar.
380-12—D'Cunha—D Goverdhandas vs Esmail H Joosub.
418-12—Dalal—Turachand Sitaram vs N Dayal—Hiralal and Co.
521-12—Payne—N M Marshall vs Narayan Dwarkadas—Craigie.
534-12—Subnis—L N Bhawaniram vs S M Hillamelli and another.
535-12—Umvalla—Jesraj Foojee vs C H Boothwick
571-12—N M Cama Nanji Ruttonsey and others vs W N Moroba and other.

Undefended New Long Causes.

290-19—Payne-Chhogmul Rukhaji and another vs. Dipchand Velaji and others.
337-12—Fayne—Andre Esmenjard alias Mons Andre vs. The Pathe Phone C. C. Co, Ld.
468-12—P. P. R. and Co.—Jiwanai widow vs. Chunilal Hemohand.

Long Causes.

586-11—M. J. M.—The Barsi Cotton G. F. Co. Ld vs. S. M. Appa Cutley and another D. Jinspri.
564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji.
24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.
26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.
974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsadilal a firm vs Rehmal Pritamdas and others Ragh B N
919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.
752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.
161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.
1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.
902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayal Lushminarayan and another. Ebji Umersay a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.
107-09—Ardeshir Manibai Wd vs Premji Virji M J M
3-11—J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Virji Vel Mahomed and others Shroff.
1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.
70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.
936-11—Shroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.
1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.
1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.
945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs, Ramdas Malvi.
213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Subnis G.
792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becaar vs. Khimji Nagbji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Muritdhar Malvi.
548-12—Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Cause.

401-09—Little Vithaldas Narandas and another vs Narotamdas Jetharum and others Dikshit.

Short Causes.

298-12—Motichand—Motilal Ogiaram vs, Lakhmichand Fulchand,

Long Causes.

574-07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Essac Elias Little.
559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Saviyaram Edgelow
296-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs. Manekbai Wd. Little.
1012-11—Ragh B N C Dajsukhram vs. S E Deweek and another.
25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs. M Harakchand Jam R D.
69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co. vs. Panachand Little.
588-09—Tyabji D C. J. Khoobiram vs. K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
468-10—Edg. G W The Globe Mfg. Co. vs. Asaram and others.
223-11—Patell N E Frutas vs. I M Lobo and others Dapti and F D.
51-11—Motichand Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh Mirza.

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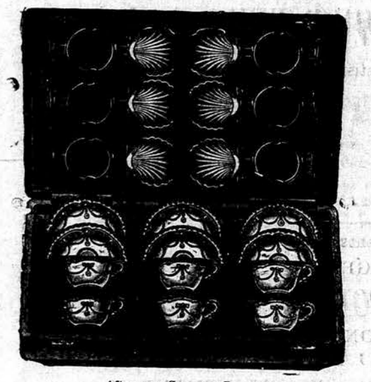

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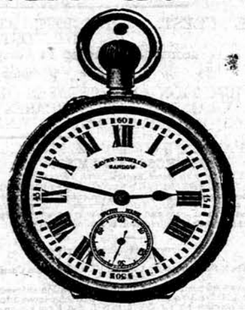

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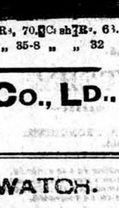

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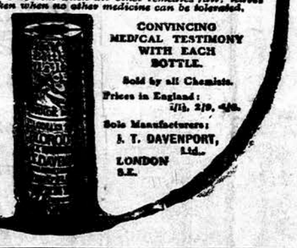

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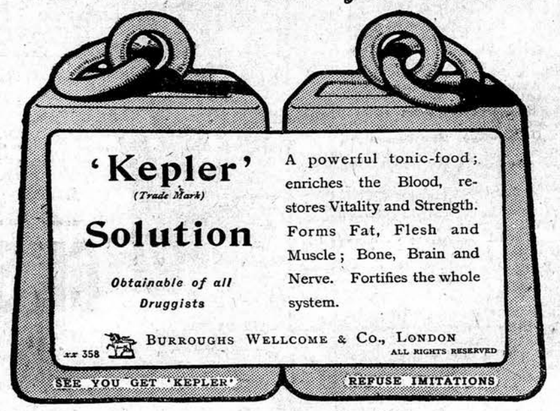
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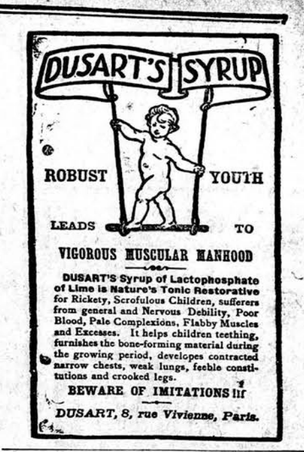

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